

THE
TOUCH-STONE

OF THE
Reformed Gospel.

Wherein

The principal Heads and Tenents of
the Protestant Doctrine (obje-
cted against Catholicks) are
briefly refuted.

*By the exprefs Texts of the Prote-
stants own Blble, set forth and ap-
proved by the Church of England.*

With the ancient Fathers judgements
thereon, in confirmation of the
Catholick Doctrine.

The last Edition exactly corrected.

Luke. 16. 22.

Out of thy own mouth will I judge thee

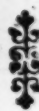
Permissu Superiorum.

AT BORDEAUX.

AT SIMON BOË's, Printer
St. James's street, near the Marcket.

M. D. C. XCI.

~~Handwritten signature~~



R

H

M

Co

I

Sc
tifi
gli
ete
son
for
nu
dis
ad
hea
ma



Ex To the Catholick *libris*

R E A D E R

Health, and incouragement in his
Michael Holy Faith. *le Wolfe*

Courteous R E A D E R,

Before thou peruse this little
Book, I would intreat thee to
read these ensuing points which
are very necessary for thy bet-
ter instruction.

I. The first is, that in the Text of
Scripture alledged throughout this Trea-
tise, it is not specified out of which En-
glish Bible the said passages are extra-
cted, for as much as this were over trouble
some unto thee, since England hath set
forin within these few yars past, a great
number of several sorts of Bibles, far
different one from another; So that our
adversaries (to whom I wish from my
heart, as I do thee, that this little Booke
may prove profitable) have not all one

The Preface.

sort of Bibles themselves. Notwithstanding know for certain, that they are all faithfully taken out of the Bibles in quarto, and octavo printed at London by Robert Barker, anno 1615. So as if by chance any one shall shew thee some other Bible, wherein they are not set down, word for word, as here they are; yet rest assured, that thou shalt find them so written, and faithfully cited out of the foresaid Edition of Robert Barker, set forth by his Majestyes special commandement.

2. The second is, That thou admire the splendor of Truth, which is such, and so refulgent, that notwithstanding our Adversaries main and serious endeavours to obscure the same, by so many varieties of Translations, and by such a number of gross corruptions and falsifications; yet their condemnation is so expressly set down in this their own Bible; and is so clear to all the world, that nothing else is needfull hereto, but that thou know to read, and have thine eyes to behold the same, at the opening of this their Book. This cannot choose but be an exceeding comfort to Catholicks, concerning the uprightness of their cause, to offer themselves to be tryed, and to confound their adversaries by their own Bi-

The Preface.

ble : the translation whereof notwithstanding, doth in a number of places, and particularly in many of those that are in question, swerve and differ notoriously from the authentical Latin, and incredible disparagement, and obscuring of the Catholick cause. Never did yet our Adversaries offer to give the like advantage unto us, as to stand to be tried by our Translations, and that in above fifty Heads, and Points of doctrine, that are this day in controversy between us.

3. The third is, That when thou shalt urge, or alledge any passage, in favour of thine own faith and doctrine; if any one return their charge, be it either by way of recrimination & blaming of the Roman Church, or by alledging some obscure texts, and those ill understood, to counterpoyze such as are brought by thee; do thou shew them amiably, that this is not to proceed in due order, nor to deal with thee as they ought, in opposing a passage dark, and obscure, to confound another that is most clear and evident. For example, when we set before their eyes these few words (as clear as the Sun at noone day) Take, eat, this is my body, this is my blood

The Preface.

which shall be shed for you, &c. (*Mark* 14. 25.) they will straight suppose to have found another important place, yea, and to have given us the overthrow, if they presently reply, that our Saviour saith in *S. John* 6. 63. The flesh profiteth nothing, the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life; a passage far more obscure than that which is in question, and which affirms nothing less, than that which they pretend to prove thereby. For how absurd were it to say, that the flesh of Christ profiteth nothing? And if (as they themselves say) we must interpret one passage by another, then doubtlesse it is better to explicate an obscure one, by one that is clear, than one that is clear, by a passage obscure; and that one Text give place to many, rather than many to one.

4. The fourth is, That if they shall reject any of the passages which thou producest, pretending the same to be Apocriphal; know, that to prevent this objection, no such Scriptures, as they call Apocryphal are here produced alone, but that alwayes there go accompanied with them, others that are Canonical, even by their own confession: And so far as

The Preface.

Apocryphal Scriptures shall, and do agree with Canonical, they themselves by their own Rule, are bound to receive them. Which will also stop their mouth in their common pretence of Conference of places; for rarely hast thou where less than three, or four several passages cited at large (besides references) for the proof of every several Point: All our Adversaries put together, being never able in their defence to do the like; that is, to produce so many in number, so expresse and clear, and for so great a number of Controversies, as are here disputed and couched in so little a Treatise.

5. The fifth is, that if they shall contend with thee, not about the words themselves, as being clear, but about the sense and meaning of them; for such places, I say, as may be subject to this cavil, thou shalt forthwith have recourse unto that which the Scriptures call, the Rule of faith, that is, to the ever-constant and uniform judgment of the Church, and Ancient Fathers, who, in every Age since Christ, have understood the point in question, in that sense which Catholicks do. An example whereof thou maist lay down before them out of that learned Treatise, intituled. A Ma-

The Preface.

muell of Controversies, debating the question of the Blessed Sacrament. Which having done, bid them do the like, and thou wilt yield unto them; (a thing which they can never perform.) So as no man of reason will reject this Rule, grounded so clearly in holy Scripture, and prefer the private interpretation of some silly Cobler before S. Chrysostom, of a Baker before S. Basil, of some Tinker before Tertullian, or of any Novelist whatsoever, before the judgement of the Church, and the whole stream of the Holy Fathers.

This point therefore being so important, shall be the first; which I will fortifie and prove by the word of God in this present Treatise, I mean this Rule; and therefore in no wise forget, alwayes to involve thine Adversary within this Rule, as often as he shall prove so unruly, and thou shalt be sure to get the victory.

The sixth and last point is, That I here protest, in the presence of God (whom I call to witness in this behalf, and pray thee also to call upon, for the salvation and reduction of all those that walk a strait) that it is not in the power of any one, no nor of all our Adversaries that are in England, to find in their own

The Preface.

Bible, one onely expresse Text, I say, one onely, in their own Bible, by which they can possibly prove, one onely point of their false Doctrine, without their usual art of adding, diminishing, chopping or changing it by some interpretation, or other: which yet should be to alter the Text it self, and to employ mans fancy, instead of the pure word; a thing by their own confession, flatly forbidden them, protesting that the Word of God, doth in such sort contain all that which is necessary to salvation, that it is not lawful neither for men, nor Angels, to add, diminish, or alter any part thereof; and commanding their followers and adherents, utterly to renounce all Antiquity, Custom, Multitude, humane wisdom, Judgment, Decrees, Edicts, Counsels, Visions, yea, and Miracles themselves, to the contrary.





T H E
TOUCHSTONE
Of The
REFORMED GOSPEL.

Theo Protestants affirm.

I.

*That there is not in the Church one,
and that an infallible Rule, for under-
standing the Holy Scriptures, and con-
serving of Unity in matters of Faith.*

Contrary to the express words of
their own Bible, Rom. 12. 6.
*Having then gifts, differing ac-
cording to the grace that is given to us,
whether Prophecy (that is interpreta-
tion) according to the proportion (or
Rule) of faith, Whence we gather, that*

Prophecy, according to the *Rule* of faith, is one of the gifts which God bestoweth on his Church. Therefore there is in the Church *one*, and that an infallible *Rule*, to understand the holy Scriptures by.

Philip 3. 16. Nevertheless whereto we have already attained. Let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing. Lo how plainly the Apostle speaks in this second place, of a certain *Rule* to walk by: clearly presupposing that in matters of faith, we can never be of the same minde, unlesse we walk by the same *Rule*.

Gal. 6. 16. And as many as walk according to this Rule, peace be on them, and mercy. And. *2. Cor. 10. 15. Having hope when your faith is increased, that we shall be enlarged by you, according to our Rule, abundantly to preach the Gospel in the Regions beyond you, and not to boast in another mans line.* Here again, because every man is to direct, and order his belief, according to the doctrine of the Church, therefore it is called by *S. Paul*, both the *Rule*, & *Line* of our holy faith.

Again *1. Cor 11. 16. But if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such Custome, nor the Churches of God.* Lo

how S. Paul still pleads the *Rule* and *Custom* of the Church against the contentious: which if it could, then by the sole prescription of twenty or thirty years, and by the authority of so few Pastors, stop the mouthes of new Sect-masters, what ought not the *Custom* of sixteen hundred years, and the decrees of so many hundred Pastors gain of reasonable, modest and humble men?

And here I would have it to be noted, that this Analogy, or *Rule of faith* (besides the titles already recited) the holy Scriptures in other places, calls by the name of *form of Doctrine* Rom. 6. 17. *A thing made ready to our hand*, 2. Cor. 10. 16. *The Depositum* (or treasure) *committed to the Churches trust*, and ever most carefully to be kept by her. 1. Tim. 6. 20. And withall in the very self same places, alwayes stileth that which is contrary to this *Rule*, by the name of *Disunion*, *Discord*, *Disobedience*, *for-saking of our first Vocation*, *Division*, *Contention*, *Prophane and vain babling*, *Opposition of sciences*, &c. Whence plainly appear how great the necessity is for every Christian to keep this *Rule*; the least breach whereof, doth presently crack his Christian credit with the Church of

4 *The Touch-stone of*
God, and with all good Christians.

See more *Rom.* 6. 17. *Gal.* 1. 6. *Rom.*
16. 17. *Acts.* 15. 2. 1. *Tim.* 6. 10.
Rom. 12. 16.

¶ According to this very Rule, the
Ancient Fathers affirm the same. *S. Ire-*
naeus 4. *Cap.* 45. *Tert.* *de præs.* And
Vincent. Lyr. in *suo commonitorio*, saith:
It is very needfull in regard of so many
errors proceeding from the mis-interpre-
tation of Scriptures, that the Line of
Prophetical and Apostolical exposition
should be directed according to the Rule
of the Ecclesiastical and Catholick sense.
Thus writeth this most worthy witnesse.
Tertul. Prescrip. Adv. Hæres. Cap. 15.
& *Cap.* 19. Saith. *We do not admit our*
Adversaries to dispute out of Scripture
till they can shew who their Ancestors
were, and from whom they received the
Scriptures. For the orderly course of
doctrine requires, that the first Question
be, whose the Scriptures are by right,
from whom, and by whom, and to whom
the Form of Christian Religion was deli-
vered? Otherwise prescribing against him
as a stranger &c. Thus he.

Behold how these two last ancient
Fathers, lay hold of, and urge these two
very terms, Rule, and Form of Faith;

the reformed Gospel.

and Religion even as before the Holy Scripture did, from whence doubtlesse they took the praise. And with very great reason, for the knowledge of *Tradition* (which is the *Form or Rule*) goes before the knowledge of the Scripture: for the *Rule* must be first known, before the thing *ruled* can be assuredly known; as the Carpenter cannot know certainly, that he hath measured his timber, nor the Taylor, that he hath measured his cloath aright, except he first assuredly know that his measure be both true and right: but the *Rule of Faith*, to wit, the summe of those points that every Christian is bound expressely to know, as delivered to him from hand to hand, is the knowledge of *Tradition*.

The Protestants affirm

II.

That in matters of Faith we must not rely upon the Judgement of the Church and of her Pastors, but onely upon the written Word.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Mat. 23. 2. The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses*

seat, all therefore what soever they bid you observe, that observe and do. In which words, Christ not only commands us in matters of Faith, to have recourse to somewhat else besides the onely written words (to witt, to the Pastors of the Church,) but bids moreover, to obey them: and that not onely in some principal matters, but in all whatsoever, without distinction or limitation. Therefore in matters of faith, we are not tyed to rely onely upon the written word.

Luke, 10. 16. He that heareth you, hear eth me; and he that despiseth you, despiseth me: and he tht despiseth me, despiseth him that sent me. Here again Christ our Lord honoureth and giveth as much authority to the Preachers of the Word, as he can possibly do to the word it self, saying: He that heareth you, &c. Matth 16. 19. Whatsoever thou shalt binde on earth, shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose in earth, shall be loosed in heaven. Where it is to be noted, that he doth not say whosoever; giving us thereby to understand, that not onely the bonds of sins, but as well all other knots and difficulties in matters of faith, are to be loosed by S. Peter, and by the Pastors that succeed him

him in the Church.

See more *Dent.* 17. 8. *Aggams* 2. 11.
2. *Cron.* 19. 8. *Unto the end* 2. *Thes.*
2. 15.

¶ The holy Fathers that affirm the
same, are *S. Gregory Naz.* *In orat. ex-*
cusat. *Tertul.* *lib. de prescrip. adversus*
har. *S. Cyprian lib.* 1. *epist.* 3. *S. Aug.*
lib. 1. *cont. Crosc.* *cap.* 33. and *lib. cont.*
Fund. *cap.* 5. *Vincent. Lyr.* *in suo com-*
monit. And *S. Anselm.* *lib de incar.* *cap.*
1. writing to Pope Urban, saith thus unto
him : *Unto no other is more rightly re-*
ferred to be corrected, whatsoever ariseth
in the Church against the Catholick
faith, &c.

They affirm.

III.

That the Scriptures are easie to be un-
derstood, and that therefore none ought
to be restrained from reading of them.

Contrary to the exprefs words of their
Crown Bible, 2. *Pet.* 3. 16. Where
S. Peter speaking of *S. Pauls* Epistles,
saith : *In which are some things hard to*
be understood, which they that are unskil-

B

The Touch - stone of
arned, and unstable, wrest, as they do
also the other Scriptures, unto their own
destruction. But all unlearned Reformers,
both read, and are allowed to read those
*hard things (yea, the book of *Apocalyps**
also yet harder.) without any restraint to
man, or woman, which yet they under-
stand not: therefore they wrest them, as
also other Scriptures, to their own destru-
ction.

Acts 8. 30. And Philip said, under-
standest thou what thou readest? And
he said: How can I, except some man
should guide me? Where first may be
noted, that this Noble Eunuch freely
confessed, he could not understand the
Scriptures without an interpreter to ex-
pound them, albeit he was a great, and
serious student in them, and withal a holy
*and humble man, as *S. Hierom* nothet*
*of him, *Epist. ad Paulin. de stud. Sirip.**
*And next that he saith, *Except some**
man guide me: So as he fled not to his
private spirit, nor yet to conferring of
place with place, as our Adversaries do
Therefore the Scriptures are not easie.

Luke 24. 25. and 27. Christ called
two of his Disciples fools, and slow of
*heart, &c. And beginning at *Moses,**
and all the Prophets, he expounded unto

them in all the Scriptures, the things concerning himself. How then are the Scriptures so easily to be understood of the unlearned, when *Christs* Disciples themselves could not understand them, till first they were expounded to them?

Rev. 5. 1. &c. The Angel speaking of the *Book sealed with seven seals*, wept much, because no man in heaven nor in earth, was able to open the *Book*, neither to look thereon. A strange case! to read in Scripture it self, that the book of Scripture should be shut with so many seals: but much more strange, that even in *S. John* and the Apostles time, none could be found, neither in heaven, nor earth, able to open the same, nor to look thereon, which every Apprentice now adayes, without any difficulty will undertake to do.

See more 2. *Pet.* 1. 20. *Mat.* 13. 11. and 36. *Luke* 24. 45. 1. *Ccr.* 12. 10. *Luke* 8. 10. & 34. *Luke* 2. 50. 2. *Tim.* 3. 7. 1. *John* 4. 6. *John* 5. 35. *Psal.* 119. 18. and 34. *Rev.* 5. 1. &c.

¶ The holy Fathers that affirm the same are, *S. Irenus* l. 2. Cap. 27. *Origen* l. cont. *Cels.* *S. Amb.* *Epist.* 44. ad *Constant.* Where he calleth it, *A sea, and depth of propheticall riddles*, *S. Jer.*

in prafat. comment. in Ephes. 5. And. S. Aug. epist. 119. cap. 21. faith: The things of Scripture that I knew not, are many more then those that I know, So S. Greg. hom. 6. in Ezech. and many other Fathers confess the same of themselves. S. Denis Bishop of Corinth. cited by Eusebius lib. 7. hist. Ecel. 20. faith: Of this Book (of Scripture) this is my opinion, that the matter thereof is far more profound then my wit can reach unto.

They affirm.

I V.

That Apostolical Traditions, and ancient Customs of the Church, (not found in the written word) are not to be received, nor to oblige us.

Contrary to the exprefs word of their own Bible 2. Thes. 2. 15. *Therefore Brethren stand fast, and hold the Traditions, which ye have been taught, whether by word or by Epistle.* Hence it is clear, that some Traditions were delivered to the *Thessalonians* by word of mouth, and those of equal authority with

what was written, if not of more: for the holy Ghost doth name them first, as they were indeed the first in being,) yea it is certain, that before the new Testament was written, the Apostles delivered all by Tradition, and word of mouth. Therefore Apostolical Traditions are to be received, and do oblige us.

2 Thes. 3. 6. *Now I command you brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye with draw your selves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the Tradition which he received of us.* He saith not, *I counsel you*, but *I command you*. But these men, rejecting all Traditions, walk disordered: therefore they break the Apostles commandment. Yea, they *stand* not, but are fallen; they let go, what the word it self doth will them to *hold* and therefore in the name of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, let all good men withdraw from them.

1. Cor. 11. 2. *Now I praise you brethren, that you remember me in all things, and keep the Traditions, as I have delivered them unto you.* But these reject all Traditions: therefore needs must S. Paul speak thus unto them: Now (none of my brethren) I dispraise you,

for that you forget me in all things, and keep not the Traditions, as I have delivered them unto you.

Lastly, if nothing at all be to be believed, but onely that which is left us written, wherein should the Church have exercised herself from *Adam* to *Moses*, the space of two thousand six hundred years?

See more 1 *Tim.* 6. 3. 20. & 2 *Tim.* 1. 13. 2 *Tim.* 2. 2. *John* 20. 30. and 21. 25. and 16. 12. 1 *Cor.* 11. 16. 34. 2. ep. *John* 12. 3. ep. of *S. John* 13. *Acts* 16. 4. and 15. 28.

¶ The Fathers that affirm the same, are *S. Irenaeus* l. 3, c. 4. *Origen.* in cap. 6. ad *Rom.* *S. Damas.* l. 4. c. 17. *S. Chrysost.* in 2. *Thef.* 2. And *S. Basil.* de *Spiritu sancto* saith: some things we have from *Scripture*, other things from the *Apostles*, both which have like force unto *Godlinefs*. *S. Chrysostome.* 4. in 2. *Thef.* saith *It is a Tradition, seek thou no further.*

They affirm.

V.

*That a man, by his own understanding
or private spirit, may rightly judge
and interpret Scripture.*

Contrary to the expresse wordes of
their own Bible 1. Cor. 12. 8. and
10. *To one is given by the spirit, the
word of wisdom: to another the word of
knowledge by the same spirit: to another
the working of miracles: to another Pro-
phesie. to another discerning of spirits:
to another kinds of tongues: to another
the interpretation of tongues, but all the-
se worketh that one and the self same spi-
rit, dividing to every man severally, as
he will.* Where the Apostle in expresse
wordes opposeth & refelleth this un favo-
ry doctrine, teaching that the gift of pro-
phesying, or truly to interpret the holy
Scripture, is not given to all the faithfull,
but to some only in particular: yea, he
presupposeth that one may have the gift,
even to work miracles, and yet may want
the gift truly to interpret the Word of
God. Therefore a man by his own priva-

the spirit cannot rightly interpret Scripture.

2 Peter 1. 20. *Knowing this first, that no Propheſie of the Scripture is of any private interpretation, for the Propheſie came not in old time (in the Margent, or at anytime) by the will of man, but holy men of God ſpeake as they were moved by the holy Ghoſt.* See how clearly the Apoſtle taketh this faculty and authority from a private and prophane man, reſtraining the ſame to a company and ſociety of men, and thoſe alſo of ſome ſpecial note for their ſanctity and holineſſe, aſſuring us, that they ſpake, as they were moved by the holy Ghoſt.

1 John 4. 1. *Beloved, beleeve not every ſpirit, but try the ſpirits whether they are of God.* By which words we are taught, that the ſpirits of others are to be examined, whether they proceed from God or not: but this Caveat cannot be underſtood of the ſpirit of the whole Church, ſince then it would follow, that there ſhould be none left to try the ſaid ſpirit of the Church (every particular man beinge included therein) If then it be to be meant of private men (as needs it muſt) it follows, that a private ſpirit cannot be this Judge, ſince it ſelf is to
undergo

undergo the Judgement and examination of some other.

¶ The Fathers, that affirm the same, are *S. Aug. Epist. 16. 2. and. 1. de baptismo cap. 18. ad Epictetum. S. Basil. Epist. 78. S. Amb. Epist. 32. S. Leo. epist. 53. S. Hier. lib. cont. Luciferianos. Vincent. Lyr. cont. prophan. hares. novitates.* Yea, *Martin Luther* himself (the Protestans great Grand-Father) saith *lib. de potestate Papa* : We are not certain of any private person, whether he hath the revelation of the Father or no, but that the Church hath it, we ought not to doubt.

They affirm.

V I.

That S. Peters faith hath failed.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible *Luke 22. 31. 32. Simon, behold Sathan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not.* Sathan required to sift them all (the Apostles) but our Lord here prayed for *Peter* onely, that, his faith principally

C

might not fail. Therefore *S. Peters* faith, hath not failed.

Matth. 16. 18. *And y say unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock, I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.* But had *S. Peters* faith failed, the gates of hell had long ago no doubt prevailed.

Matth. 23. 2. *The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses seat, all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do.* How could *Christ* bid the people of the old Law, do all whatsoever he should bid them by those that sate in *Moses* chair. if they could err? But God hath no lesse preserved the truth of Christian Religion, in the chair of *S. Peter*, which is in the new Law answerable to that of *Moses* in the old. Therefore neither *S. Peters* Faith, nor Chair hath failed.

John 11. 49. 51. Speaking of *Caiphas* the High-priest, saith: *And this he spake not of himself, but being High priest that year he prophesied, that Jesus should die for that Nation.* See, how in this most wicked time of the Sinagogue, the very Dregs and out-cast of that disobedient people, yet speaking forth of that Chair, which *Christ* had commanded

ro be heard and obeyed, touching matters of faith, answer truly, and their chief Bishops Prohesie.

¶ So Leo ser. 3. de assump. sua affirms the same: *The danger was common to all the Apostles, but our Lord took special care of Peter, that the state of all the rest might be more sure, if the Head were invincible.*

They affirm.

V I I.

That the Church can err, and hath erred.

C Ontrary to the exprefs words of their own Bible, *Isai. 56. 21. As for me, this is my Covenant with them, saith the Lord. My spirit that is upon thee, and my words, which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seeds seed, from henceforth, and for ever. Therefore the Church cannot err.*

John 14. 16. I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever,

Cij

The Touch-stone of
even the spirit of truth. But the Apostles
 themselves lived not for ever: therefore
 this is to be understood of the perpetual
 aboad of the spirit of truth with their
 Successors.

Matth. 18. 17. *And if he neglect to
 hear the Church, let him be unto thee as
 an heathen man, and a Publican.* Whence
 is clearly to be gathered, that the
 Church in her Censure cannot err, *Isaie,*
35. 8. And a high way shall be there,
and a way, and it shall be called the way
of Holiness, the unclean shall not passe
over it, but it shall be for those: the way-
faring men, though fools, shall not err
therein. How far deceived then are many
 simple souls, who do affirm that the whole
 Church, and all holy men that ever have
 been therein for these thousand years
 (how wise soever) have all erred.

Ephes. 5. 27. *That he might present
 it to himself a glorious Church, not ha-*
ving spot, or wrinckle, or any such thing,
but that it should be holy and without
blemish. Note well these words, *without*
spot, wrinckle or any blemish, and tell me
 now if it be possible, that reading this,
 thou canst ever believe, that she hath ever
 taught such horrible blasphemies and abo-
 minations, as at this day she is charged
 with?

See more *John* 16. 13. *Ephes.* 5. 27.
Isai. 9. 7. *Ezech* 37. 26. *Luke* 22. 32.
Mat. 22. 3. 1. *Pet.* 2. 9. *John* 17. 17.
1 *Cor.* 11. 25. *Psal.* 101. 23. 29. *Ephes.*
2. 10. *John* 10. 16. *Acts* 4. 42. *Ephes.*
4. 5. 11. *Luke* 10. 16. *Dent.* 17. 8. *Je-*
rem. 3. 15. *Malac.* 27. *Mat.* 16. 18.
Acts 15. 28. 2. *Cor.* 13. 8. 1. *Tim.* 3. 15.

¶ The Fathers affirm the same expressly
S. Aug. cont. Crescon. lib. 1. cap. 3.
Also upon the 118. *Psal.* the place be-
gins : *Ne auferas de ore meo verbum ve-*
ritatis usquequaque. *S. Cypr. Epist. 55.*
ad Cornel. num. 3. S. Irenaus lib. 3. cap.
4. with many others.

They affirm.

VIII.

*That the Church hath been hidden
and invisible.*

C Ontrary ro the expresse words of
their own Bible, *Mat.* 5. 14. 15.
Ye are the light of the world, a City that
is set on a hill, cannot be hid. Neither
do men light a candle, and put it under
a bushel, but on a candlestick, and it gi-
ueth light to all that are in the house.

But the Catholick Church is such a light, such a candle, and such a City built upon *Christ*, as upon a mountain, therefore had not, nor can be hidden, nor is invisible.

Mat. 18. 17. Tell the Church, if he neglected to hear thee: but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man, and a Publican. But it were a very hard case to be condemned as a Heathen, for not telling, or hearing a Church, which hath so closely lain hid, that no man could here, see, feel, or understand it for a thousand years.

2. Cor. 4. 3. But if our Gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost. Loe the censure of *S. Paul* upon all such as affirm that the Church, or her Gospel can be hid.

Isai, 2. 2. And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of the Lords house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it. In hundreds of places do the Prophecies mention this Kingdom of *Christ*, as *Dan. 7. 14. Mich. 4. 7. &c.* Which should be all in vain, if this his kingdom could be invisible; for a Pro-

phesie must be of things, which may be seen and perceived by our senses; otherwise every man might be a Prophet, and foretel of things to come, which if they should not come to passe, he might answer, that they had come to pass in very deed as he had prophesied, but that they were invisible to the world. Lo the visible absurdities of this invisible Church.

See more *Psa.* 27. 8 *Rom.* 19. 14. 1 *Cor* 11. 19. *Psa.* 19. 3. 4. *Isai* 60. 20. *Act.* 20. 21. *Isa.* 61. 9.

¶ The Fathers commonly affirmed the same. *Origen. hom.* 30. in *Matth.* The Church is full of light, even from the East to the West. *S. Chrysostom. hom.* 4. in 6. of *Isai.* It is easier for the sun to be extinguished, then the Church to be darkned. *S. Aug. tract.* in *John* calls those blinde, that do not see so great a mountain. *S. Cyp. de Unitate Ecclesia*, to the same purpose.

They maintain.

I X.

That the Church was not always to remain Catholick or universal, and that the Church of Rome is not such a Church.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible *Psalms* 2. 8. *Ask of me, and I shall give thee the Heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession.* And *Luke* 1. 33. *He shall reign over the house of Jacob for ever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end.* But none of these promises have been any where else so much verified, as in the Church of Rome; therefore both the Church had been always universal, & the Church of Rome only such a Church.

Colos. 1. 3. &c. *We give thanks to God for you, &c. Since we heard your faith, &c. For the hope which is laid up for you in heaven, whereof ye heard before in the word of the truth of the Gospel, which is come unto you, as it is in all the world, and bringeth forth fruit, as it*

doth also in you, since the day, you heard of it, and know the grace of God in truth. But no Faith, or Gospel hath, or is, so dilated in all the word, nor hath fructified, and grown (for so we read) as the faith of the Roman Church hath done, as appears more plainly by this which follows.

Rom. 1. 8. First I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world. Where in expresse terms, S. Paul calls the faith of the whole world (or Catholick faith) the faith of the Romans, that is, of the Church of Rome. Therefore the Church of Rome, and no other, is truly, and indeed such a Church.

See more Colos. 1. 32. Gen. 22. 18. Mat. 24. 46. Acts 1. 8. Dan. 2. 25. Luke 24. 47. Psal. 46. 9. Psal. 72. 8. (we 71.) Mark 15. 20. Ezech. 13. 3. Mat. 21. 29. Acts 1. 8.

All which places are to be understood, not that the whole world should be Catholick at one and the same time, but that the whole should be converted to Christ at sundry times, and that it should comprehend a greater part of the world, then any Sect of hereticks should ever do:

and this is the true sense of being *Catholick*, or *Universal*.

¶ And to follow still our former Rule, hear the Fathers that affirm the same. *S. Cypr. ep. 57.* writing to *Cornelius*, Pope of *Rome*, saith : *Whilest with you there is one mind and one voice, the whole Church is confessed to be the Roman Church.* *S. Aug. de unitat. Eccles. cap. 4.* saith. *Who so dissent from the body of Christ, which is the Church, that they do not communicate with all the whole corps of Christendom, certain it is that they are not in the Catholick Church.* *S. Hierom* in his *Apologie* against *Ruffinus*, and in other places, saith, that it is all one to say *Roman faith*, and the *Catholick faith*. Again, *S. Aug.* upon the *Psal. 45.* (we 44.) but much more excellently in *ep. 161. ad Honorat.* The place begins : *Dignare ergo rescribere nobis.* As also *cont. lib. Petil l. 2. cap. 16.*

The Reformers hold.

X.

That the Churches Unity is not necessary in all points of faith.

CONTRARY to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Ephes. 4. 5. One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism* : Therefore Unity is necessary in all points of faith. The reason is, for that the Church, being a Congregation of the faithful, one Faith is necessary to make one Church, but our Adversaries differ in matters of faith, therefore they have not the Unity requisite to one Church.

James 2. 10. Whosoever shall keep the whole Law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. And even so it is in our faith, for who so denies one Article denies all.

Acts 4. 32. And the multitude of them that believed, were of one heart, and of one soul. And again *1. Cor. 1. 10. Now I beseech you Brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you, but that ye be per-*

fectly joyned together in the same minde and in the same judgement. Whereas our Adversaries are of a hundred several minds and judgements, there being an infinity of Sects among them, without any the least shew of Unity; And therefore cannot be the true believers mentioned by the Apostles.

See more *Ierem.* 32. 39. *Cant.* 2. 6. *Psal.* 67. 7. *Mat.* 12. 25. *Mark.* 3. 24. *Luk.* 11. 1. *Mat.* 18. 19. *Ephes.* 2. 14. 15. 16. 8. 22. *Ephes.* 5. 27. *Philip.* 3. 16. *Philip.* 1. 26. 27. *Gal.* 5. 9. and 1. 8. *Colos.* 3. 15. *Iohn.* 17. 11. 2. *Cor.* 13. 11. *Psal.* 121. 3.

¶ And lastly to check, by our common Rule, the breakers of this Unity and Rule, *S. Aug.* (cited by the *Manuduc.* p. 134. (saith, *In cathedra unitatis, posuit Deus doctrinam veritatis*: In the chair of Unity, God hath placed the Doctrine of verity. As also *cont. ep. Par.* l. 3. cap. 5. The place begins. *Qui non vult sedere*, *S. Cyprian lib. de unitat. Eccles. nu. 3.* saith: *This unity of the Church, he that holdeth not, doth he think he holds the faith*; *S. Hilary lib. ad constantinum Augustum*, and many others.

XI.

That S. Peter was not ordained by Christ the first Head, or Chief among the Apostles, and that among the twelve, none was greater, or lesser than other.

CONTRARY to the exprefs words of their own Bible, Mat. 10. 2. Now the names of the twelve Apostles are these: The first Simon who is called Peter. All the Evangelists do put Peter in the first place, and wicked Judas in the last. And wherefore this, but because the one was first in dignity and worthiest of the rest; and contrariwise; the other last, and unworthiest of all his fellows? Again, why, as Peter is called First, are not the rest called, Second, Third, &c. But to shew thereby, that they did not therefore call Peter, first, because he occurred first to be named; but because he was the First, both in dignity and authority, whom therefore they all number First, and call the First?

Mat. 16. 18. And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and tho

gates of hell shall not prevail against it. Words clearly insinuating *S. Peters* Supremacy in the Church of God; for according to the Greek and Syriac text (as our Doctors note) these words; *Thou art Peter*, sound thus: *Thou art a Rock, and upon this Rock I will build my Church.* So that to say, that *Peter* is the rock of the Church, is as much, as to call him chief, or head of the Church.

Neither without special mystery, did our Lord impose upon him this new name, the name *Peter* (a Rock or Stone) being one of the most excellent names of *Iesus-Christ*, who is many times in holy Scripture, termed by the name of a Rock or Stone, as *Psal.* 117. 22. *Isai.* 28. 6. *Dan.* 24. *Mat.* 21. 42. *Rom.* 9. 33. So that this Soveriagn, & absolute Pastor of the Church, did communicate this new name unto his Vicar, to represent the more lively, the supreme authority, which he would give him over his flock.

And note, that *Christ* saith not, *I have built*, or; *I do build*, but *I will build*, the Church being built upon himself from his Incarnation: and so as these words referred to *Christ* (as our Reformers use to do) do not well agree, to the building of the Church upon *Christ*, as head the-

reof for the time to come ; but most fitly agree to *S. Peter*, as Head thereof, for the time to come.

Mat. 16. 19. *And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, &c.* By these words also, no less than by the former, is clearly signified *S. Peters*, Supremacy. For none hath the government or commandment of the keys of any Town, or City, but the Prince, Governour, or Magistrats of the same. And that sovereign Power signified by the *Keyes*, is likewise proved by that of our *Saviour Christ*: *I have the keys of hell, and of death.* Apoc. 1. 18. *As also by the key of David, which openeth, and no man shutteth, shutteth and no man openeth.*

Now add to this that hath been said, the correspondency of the words of our *Saviour* to *S. Peter*, with the words of *S. Peter* again to him, and how clear will this doctrine appear? For when our Lord asked his disciples *Matth. 16. 15. Whom say ye that I am?* he demanded not, how they called his name, which was *Jesus* (for that they knew full well before) but what his quality, office, and dignity was? And *S. Peter* answering: *Thou art Christ the Son of the living*

God, Jesus told him not his Name (which was *Simon*) but gave him another name, and such an one, as likewise signified the office, quality, and dignity, that he bestowed, upon him, saying: Thou art *Cephas*; or *Petrus*, that is to say, *Rock* or *Peter*. Therefore he ordained him *Head*, &c.

1 Cor. 3. 4. 22. *For while one saith, I am of Paul, I am of Apollo, I of Cephas, I of Christ, &c.* See, how from those he would have esteemed lesser, he ascends to those whom he would have esteemed greater, and placeth *Peter* next to *Christ*.

Luke 22. 31. 32. *And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, &c. When thou art converted, strengthen (we read confirm) thy brethren.* Now what other things is it for *Peter*, to strengthen (or confirm) his brethren, but to practise and exercise his greatnesse over them? For he that doth strengthen (or confirm) others, is the greater: and they who are strengthened (or confirmed) are made thereby inferior to him, who doth strengthen, (or confirm) them.

Luke 22. 26. *He that is greatest amongst you, let him be, as the younger: and he that is the chief, as he that doth serve.* Where the words, (*He that is greatest, is chief*)

chief) do evidently shew, that amongst the twelve, one was greater than another, and was so accounted even by *Christ* himself.

John 21. 15. 16. 17. *Jesus said to Simon Peter: Simon lovest thou me more than these? Feed my Lambs: feed my sheep* (where the Greek hath in the second place for *feed*, govern or rule.) Hence it follows, that either the Apostles were not accounted to be in the flock of *Christ*, or else they were subject to *S. Peter*, as to their head, when *Christ* commanded him to feed or govern, not only his *Lambs* (to wit, the lay people) but his sheep also, that is, the Apostles and Pastors themselves: for besides *Lambs* and *Sheep*, there is nothing in the Church of God. Again, if *S. Peter* loved our Lord more than all his fellow Apostles did; it follows necessarily, that he received more power to feed, than all the rest did. For it cannot be conceived, that he is willed to love, more than to feed: but he loveth more than others, therefore he is willed to feed more than the others; and consequently, to be head of the others.

Matth. 12. 25. 26. *Every kingdom divided against it self, is brought to desolation. And if Satan can cast out Satan, &c.*

Satan therefore hath a Kingdom, whereof he is the chief. If then there be not onely a visible Head of the Church triumphant in heaven, but also visible head even in hell; why not a visible head also on earth?

See more *Psal.* 18. 43. *Psal.* 45. 16. (we 49.) *Mark* 2. 16. *Act.* 1. 13. *Luke* 1. 33. 2. *Cor.* 11. 5.

¶ The Holy Fathers doe commonly affirm the same. *Theophilactus* in *Luke* 22. calls *Peter* Prince of the Disciples. *Eusebius* in *Chron.* calls him the *First Bishop of Christians*: *S. Cyril* of *Hier.* cat. 2. Prince and most excellent of all the Apostles. *S. Chrysost.* hom. 55. in *Matth.* Pastor and head of the Church. *Euthym.* in cap. ult. *Iohn.* Master of the whole world. *S. Leo* epist. 89. Head and chief of the Apostles.

They also hold.

XII.

That a woman may be Head, or supreme Governess of the Church in all causes, as the late Queen Elizabeth was.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, 1. Tim. 11. 12. *Let the woman learn in silence, with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurpe authority over the man. Therefore a woman cannot be Head of the Church.*

1. Cor. 14. 34. *Let women hold their peace in the Churches, for it is not permitted them to speak, but to be subject, as all the Law saith, Therefore, &c.*

¶ I produce no Fathers for disproof of this point, for never was any woman so presumptuous in our Fore-Fathers days, as to take upon her such authority: but will content my self to refute the folly, with this evident and convincing argument.

Whatsoever power an inferior Minister of the Church hath, that the head of the same Church hath, (hath the least) if not much more. But every inferior Mi-

nister of their Church, hath power to Baptize, to give the Communion, to marry, to bury, and to preach in the Pulpit; Therefore Queen *Elisabeth* could Baptize, give the Communion, marry, bury, and preach in the pulpit.

And who now is so simple as not to see the ridiculous sequele of this doctrine? For the denial of which notwithstanding, hundreds of Catholicks have been hanged, drawn and quartered, as Traytors to her person, and the State.

But that no secular King can be this Head, an infinity of Fathers do affirm, *S. Iohn Damascen. ser. 1.* The place begins *Tibi O Rex.* And again. *Non assentior: I consent not that the church of God be governed by kings.* *Theod. bish. Eccles. l. 4 c. 28.* makes mention of one *Eulogius*, who (being told by an officer of the Emperour *Valens*, that the Emperour would have it so, answered thus, *What? was he made a Bishop that day that he was crowned Emperour?* The place begins: *Tum ille. S. Ignatius Epist. ad Philadelph.* Wills all men without exception, even the Emperour himself, to be obedient unto the Bishop: the place begins, *Principes obedite caesari. S. Chrysost. hom. 5. de verbis Isaia.*

the reformed Gospel. 35

callethe the Bishop, a Prince as well as the King : yea, and that a greater also. And *hom. 38. in Mat. 21.* The place begins, *Quia in rebus spiritualibus*

XII I.

That Antichrist shall not be a particular man; and that the Pope is Antichrist.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, 2 *Thessal. 2. 3.* *Let no man deceive you by any means, for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition.* Where these words, *man of sin*, and *son of perdition*, do plainly prove, that a succession of men (as the *Popes* are) cannot be this *man of sin*: for so *S. Peter* also should be *Antichrist*, for he was *Pope*, & the very first of all the *Popes*. Therefore *Antichrist* shall be a particular man.

Rev. 13. 18. *Let him that hath understanding count the number of a man: therefore the great Antichrist, that egregious Apostata, or notable enemy of Iesus-Christ, shall be a particular man.*

1. John 2. 22. *Who is a liar, but he that denieth that Iesus is Christ? This:*

36. *Tho thouch-stone of*
is Antichrist, which denieth the Father,
and the son. But the Pope denieth nei-
ther of both: Therefore the Pope is not
Antichrist.

Again in 2. *Thes.* 2. Before alledged
vers. 4. The Scripture saith, that *Anti-*
christ shall be extolled above all that is
called God: and verse 8. That our *Lord*
Iesus shall kill him with the spirit of his
mouth at his coming: But none of all these
agree to the Pope, no more than that our
Lord Iesus is come the second time.

John 5. 43. *I am come in my Fa-*
thers name, and ye receive me not: if
another shall come in his own name, him
ye will receive. He means especially the
wicked *Antichrist*: how then can the Pope
be he seing the Jews receive him not?

See more *Dan.* 7. 7. and cap. 12. 11.
Revel 13. 17. and cap. 17. 8. 11. *Luk.*
13. 13. *Mat.* 24. 15.

¶ To follow our common Rule the Fa-
thers that affirm the same are *S. Chrisost.*
and *S. Cyril.* who do both thus under-
stand this very place last alledged. *S.*
Amb. upon the 2. *Thes.* 2: *Hier. in ep.*
ad Algas. quæst. 11. *S. Aug.* 29. tract.
in Ioan. *S. Irenæus.* l. 5. cont. heres. *Va-*
lentin. *Theodoret* in his epitome of the
divine decrees, cap. de *Antichristo.*

X IV.

That no man, nor any but God, can forgive, or retain sins.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Iohn. 20. 21. As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you.* Now Christ was sent by his Father, not onely to Teach, Preach, Administer Sacraments, and to work miracles; but also to forgive sins: but the Disciples were sent with power to Teach, Preach, Administer Sacraments and to work miracles: Therefore also to forgive sins.

Ibid. vers. 22. 23. When he had said this, he breathed on them, and said unto them. Receive ye the holy Ghost: whose sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whose sins ye retain, they are retained. Christ having first shewed his own commission, which was to pardon sins, presently giveth his Apostles power to do the same, breathing upon them the holy Ghost. He therefore that denieth man to have his power, either denieth that the holy Ghost can forgive sins, or that Christ gave not his Disciples the holy Ghost to this end and pur-

Therouch - stone of
 pose : both which are clearly false , and
 against the Scripture.

Mat. 9. 3. 8. *but when the multitude
 saw it, they marvelled, and glorified
 God who had given such power unto men,*
 as to forgive sins. Which though they
 knew to appertain to God onely by na-
 ture, yet they preceived that it might be
 done by mans ministry on earth, to the
 glory of God. Yea, those who affirm
 God onely so to remit sins that the mini-
 sterial power thereof cannot be commu-
 nicated to men ; deny the one part of
Christ distinct, or double manner of re-
 mitting of sins, to wit, only in heaven
 and not in earth.

See more *Mat. 16. 19. and Mat.*
18. 1. cor. 5. 5. 1. Tim. 1. 20. 2. cor. 2.
10. 2. cor. 5. 19. Numb. 5. 6.

¶ The ancient Eathers, who affirm
 the same, are *S. Aug. tract. 49. in Ioan.*
 And in his book of fifty homelies *hom. 9.*
S. Chrysost. de sacerdotio l. 3. S. Amb.
l. 3. de pœnitentia, S. Cyril. l. 12 cap.
30. in Ioan. faith: It is absurd, that
the should remit mans sins who have
not in them the holy Ghost, Basil. l. 5.
cont. Eunom. Proves the holy Ghost
 to be God (which that detestable He-
 retik denied), because he forgiveth sins
 by

the reformed Gospel. 39
by the Appostles. *S. Irenaus l. 5. cap.*
13. S. Greg. hom. 6. in Evang.

XV.

*That we ought not to confesse our sins to
any man, but to God onely.*

Contrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, *Matth. 3. 5. 6.*
Then went out to him (to wit, to S.
John Baptist) Hierusalem and all Ju-
dea - &c. and were baptised of him in
Jordan, confessing their sins. Not by
acknowledging themselves, but every
man to utter, and tell his particular and
secret sins. Therefore we may confesse
our sins, not onely to God but also to man.

Acts 19. 18. 19. And many that
believed, came and confessed, and shew-
ed their deeds (behold confession) Ma-
ny also of them which used curious arts
brought their books together, and burned
them before all men : and they counted
the price of them, and found it five thou-
sand pieces of silver (behold Satisfac-
tion) Therefore we may confesse our
sins to man.

Num. 5. 6. When a man, or wo-
man shall commit any sin that men com-

E.

mit. &c. Then they shall confesse their sin, which they have done, &c. And that this is not understood to be confessed to God in heaven, but also to his Priest on earth, the whole Chapter, from vers. 12. unto the end, doth clearly testifie. Adde hereto, that he saith not, they shall confesse their sins (to wit in general) but their sin, to wit in particular.

See more *Mark* 1. 4. *James* 5. 16. *Mat.* 18. 18. *Mat.* 17. 14.

¶ See the holy Fathers that affirm the same. *S. Iren.* l. 1. cap. 9. *Tertul.* l. de *pœnitentia*, where he reprehends some, who for humane shamefastness neglected to go to confession. It is written of *S. Amb.* that he himself sate to hear confessions, *Amb. ex Paulino* *S. Clement* *S. Peters* successours, speaks wonderfully pitifully to this purpose, *ep. ad fratr. Dom.* But of all others *Origen.* is most plain for this point. l. 3. *Petiar.* *S. Chrys.* l. 3. de *Sacerd. & hom.* 85. in *Ioan.* *S. Aug.* cited as before. *S. Amb. orat in muliere peccatrice* saith, *Confesse freely to the Priest, the hidden secrets of thy soul.*

X V I.

That Pardons, and Indulgences, were not in the Apostles times.

CONTRARY to the exprefs words of their own Bible, 2. Cor. 2. 10. *To whom ye forgive any thing, I forgive also: for if I forgave any thing to whom I forgave it: for your sake forgave I it, in the person of Christ.* The Corinthian afore said, was excommunicated, and put to penance by the Apostle, as plainly appeareth 1 Cor. 5. 3. and here in 2 Cor. 2. cited above, he giveth order for his pardon. A plain proof of the Apostles power, there of binding, here of loosing, there of punishing, here of pardoning. Therefore pardons were in use in the Apostles times.

2. Cor. 2. 6. *Sufficient to such a man, is this punishment (or Censure) which was inflicted of many.* Whence it is clear, that it lieth in the hands of the spiritual Magistrates, to measure the time of such punishment, or penance imposed.

See more *Matth.* 18. 18. and *Matth.* 16. 19.

¶ As also the Fathers that affirm the
E ij

same. *Tertul. lib. ad Mart. cap. 1. 5.*
S. Syp. lib. 3. ep. 15. and serm. de lapsis.
Concil. Lateran. can. 62. The degrees
 of *Innocentius 3. and 4. de pœnitent.*
and remis. cap. Quid autem. S. Amb.
l. 1. de pœnit. cap. 2. the place begins;
Dominus per jus, S. Aug. ep. 75. ad
Auxil. Episcop. The place begins; *spi-*
ritualis pœna. S. Chrysost. l. 3. de sacer-
dot. The place begins, *Si rex aliquis.*
 Lastly Pope *Urban* the 2. granted a ple-
 nary Indulgence to such, as went unto the
 Holy War.

The Protestants hold.

XVII.

That the actions, and passions of the
Saints, do serve for nothing to the
Church.

Contrary to the expresse words of their
 own Bible, *Colos. 1. 24. I now*
rejoyce in my sufferings for you, and fill
up that which is behinde (we read, wan-
ting) of the afflictions of Christ in my
flesh for his bodies sake, which is the
Church. Hence hath ground been al-
 ways taken of Indulgences (but much

more principally, from the super-abundant merit of Jesus-Christ;) Therefore the actions and passions of the Saints, do serve for something to the Church.

Philip. 2. 30. *Because for the work of Christ, he was nigh unto death, not regarding his life, to supply your lack of service towards me.*

Contrary also to an Article of our Creed, *I beleeve the Communion of Saints.* For to what purpose believe we this, If their actions and passions may not be imparted to us, nor serve to any purpose to the Church?

See more *Psal.* 119. 63. (we 118.)
1 *Cor.* 12. 12. 2. *Cor.* 11. 28. *Psal.* 53.
(we 52.) 9. 2. *Mac.* 15. 16. *Mat.* 17.
3. *Luke* 9. 30. 31. *Mat.* 27. 52. *Apoc.*
5. 8. *Gen.* 26. 5. and 48. 16. *Exod.* 32.
13. *Job* 5. 1. *Hier.* 15. 1. *Isa.* 37. 35.
Mark 14. 36. *Luke* 8. 44. *Act.*
5. 15.

All these passages contain actions, or prayers of the Church triumphant, for the militant or patient, or for both, I care not which they grant, and yet one they must needs confesse.

¶ See the Fathers that affirm the same,
S. August. lib. de cura pro mort. cap. 2.
The place begins; *Etsi nusquam.* And

44 *The Touch-stone of*
again the same Saints in the same book,
S. Maximus ser. de sanctis Octavio &
Adventio, the place begins, *Cuncti*
Martyres. S. Bede hist. Eccles. Anglia.
l. 3. cap. 19. S. Aug. in Psa. 61. the
place begins, *Unus enim homo*: as also
S. Anselm upon the same *Psalm*.

XVIII.

*That no man can do works of super-
erogation.*

Contrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, *Mat. 19. 21. If*
thou wilt be perfect., go and sell that
thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou
shalt have treasure in heaven, and come
and follow me. Hence it plainly appears,
that man by the assistance of Gods grace,
may do some things counselled, which
are of more perfection then the things
commanded: and these we call, *Works*
of Supererogation.

1. Cor. 7. 25. Now concerning Vir-
gins, I have no Commandement of the
Lord, yet y give my judgement (we
reade Counsel) as one that hath obtained
mercy of the Lord to be faithful. And
verse 38. He that giveth her in Mar-

riage doth well, but he that giveth her not in Marriage doth better. To do that which is counselled is not necessary, because one may neverthelesse be saved: but he who omits what is commanded (unlesse he do pennance) cannot escape eternal pains.

Matt. 19. 12. *There be Eunuchs which have made themselves Eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven, he that is able to receive it (we reade take it) let him receive it.* But this cannot properly be said of precepts, as *S. August.* noteth upon this place, *ser. 61. de temp.* for of precepts it is not said, keep them *who is able*, but keep them *absolutely*.

See more *Luke 10. 25. 1. Cor. 7. 1. Rev. 3. 3. Acts 2. 44. Acts 4. 34.*

¶ And the holy Fathers affirm the same, *S. Ambr. l. de viduit. Origen in c. 1. which we do over and above our duty, Euseb. 1. Demonstrat. cap. 8. S. Chrysost. hom. 8. de Act. pœnit. Blame not our Lord, he commandeth nothing impossible; yea, many do no more then they are commanded. S. Greg. Nicen. Moral. cap. 5.*

XIX.

That by the fall of Adam, we have all lost our Free-will, and that it is not in our power to choose good, but onely evil.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, 1. Cor. 37. *He that standeth stedfast in his heart, having no necessity, but hath power over his own will, and hath so decreed in his heart, that he will keep his virgin, doth well.* But if a man have not freedom of will; as well to the one as to the other, why doth the holy Ghost (Prov. 23. 26.) require of us to *give him our heart*, if we cannot consent but unto evil? Therefore it is in our power to choose good or evil.

John. 1. 11. 12. *He came unto his own and his own received him not: but as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God; words which plainly imply a liberty of will: For when he saith, some received him, and some not, who sees not the liberty both of the one, and of the other; for these would not receive him, and those would.*

Deut. 30. 19. I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing, therefore choose life, that both thou, and thy seed may live. And rightly may we call heaven and earth to witnesse against them, who commit the same fault touching Grace; which the Turcks do touching Nature. For the Turcks believe that the fire burns not, nor water wet not, but that God doth it, by the fire and water. And so our adversaries say, that a man desireth no good, nor doth no good, but only that God doth all by man: but this is false. Therefore, &c.

Luke 13. 34. O Hierusalem, Hierusalem, &c. How often would I have gathered thy children together, as a Hen doth gather her brood under her wings, and ye would not. I would, (saith Christ) and ye would not. What, for Gods sake, can be spoken more plainly?

See more Luke 10. 42. Act. 5. 4. ad Philem. verse 14. 1. 1. Cor. 7. 37, and 9. 1. 13. 2. Cor. 9. 7. Hosea 3. 9. Num. 30. 14. Iosua 14. 13. 2. Reg. 24. 12. 3. Reg. 3. 5. Eccles. 15. 15. Matth. 19. 17. Ios. 24. 15. 2. Sam. 12. Prov. 11. 24. Revel. 3. 20. Isai 1. 19. 20.

¶ See the ancient Fathers, *Eus. Caesar. de prep. l. 1. c. 7.* faith, that those who hold this opinion, do pervert and overthrow, *Universam vitam humanam, all the whole life of man* And in very deed his reason is good, for upon this consideration of mans free-will, are grounded all politicall laws, precepts and prohibitions, pains and rewards, which else were meerly superfluous and against reason. *S. Hilary, 1. Trinitate, faith: He would not there should be a necessity for men to be the Sons of God, but a power. S. Aug. l. 1. ad Simpl. q. 4. faith: To consent, or not to consent unto Gods vocation, lieth in a mans own will.* So teacheth *S. Amb. in Luke cap. 12. S. Chrysost. hom. 19. in Genes. S. Irenaus l. 4. cap. 27. S. Cyril. lib. 4. in Ioan. cap. 7. We cannot in any wise deny freedome of will in man.* And *S. Aug. afore-cited, faith, lib. 2. cap. 4. de Act. cum Felic. Manich.* How should our Saviour reward every one according to their works, if there were no free-will.

XX.

That it is impossible to keep the Commandements of God, though assisted with his Grace, and the holy Ghost.

CONTRARY to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Phil. 4. 13. I can do all things, through Christ that strengthneth me.* Therefore it is possible to keep the Commandements, or else it is false, that he could do all things.

Luke 1. 5. 6 The Scripture speaking of *Zachary and Elizabeth*, saith: *And they were both righteous before God, walking in all the Commandements, and ordinances of the Lord, blamelesse.* Yet Protestants usually say, that none are so righteous as that they can keep any of them: but these two were so righteous as they kept all of them: now whether of these wilt thou believe *S. Luke* or our Reformers?

Luke 11. 27. 28. *Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast sucked.* But he said; *Yea, rather blessed art they that hear the Word of God, and keep it.* Christ pronounceth

them blessed, who hear the word of God and keep it: but the commandments are the word of God, (which they affirm no man can keep) Therefore they affirm that no man can be blessed. And like unto this is that of *Iohn* 13. 17. *Matth.* 12. 50. *Iohn* 14. 23. With an infinite number of such like places, in their own Bible; all which this their false doctrine doth in plain terms contradict.

Luke 11. 2. *Thy will be done as in heaven, so in earth.* In this petition, either we demand a thing impossible; or else the Saints in Heaven fulfil not the will of God in all things; else it may be fulfilled also by us on earth, (one of the three) But the two first are great absurdities; therefore the latter is to be granted.

1 *John* 5. 3. *For this is the love of God, that we keep his commandments, and his commandments are not grievous.* If the commandments were impossible, they could bind no man: for it is not to be conceived how one should sin in a thing, which he could not possibly avoid. And (if this were admitted) *Christ* saying to the young man in the Gospel: *If thou wilt enter into heaven,*

keep the commandments, were as much as if he had said; If thou wilt enter into heaven, take hold of the Moon between thy teeth.

See more *Ezech.* 36. 27. *Matth.* 11. 30. and 19. 17. *Eccles.* 15. 15. *Rom.* 13. 8. 10. and 73. *Iosua* 11. 15. and 22. 5. *Psal.* 117. 3. *Deut.* 30. 11. 1. *Iohn* 2. 4. *Iob* 27. 6. and 1. 22. *Rom.* 2. 27. *Luke* 10. 28. &c. 15. 7. 3. *Reg.* 14. 8. and 15. 5. *Ephes.* 1. 4. *Galat.* 5. 14. *Gen.* 6. 9.

¶ See *Origen.* hom. 9. in *Iosue.* S. *Cy- ril* l. 4. cont. *Iulian.* S. *Hilar.* in *Psal.* 118, S. *Hier.* l. 3. cont. *Pelag.* S. *Basil,* who saith: It is an impious thing to say, that the commandments of God are impossible,

They maintain.

XXI.

That faith onely justifieth; and that good Works are not absolutely necessary to salvation.

Contrary to the express words of their own Bible, 1. *Cor.* 13. 2. And though I have the gift of Prophe-

sie, and understand all misteries, and all knowledge; and although I have all faith so that I could remove mountains, and have no charity, I am nothing. Therefore faith onely doth not justifie: Yet, this plainly proves that faith is nothing to salvation, without good works.

James 2. 24. *Ye see therefore how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith onely.* Wherefore S. Aug. lib. de fide & operibus, cap. 14. writes, that this Heresie, was an old Heresie, even in the Apostles times. And in the preface of his comment. upon the 32. Psalm. He warns all men, that this deduction upon this speech of S. Paul, Abraham was justified by faith, therefore works be not necessary to salvation, is the right way to hell and damnation. See the Rhemes Testament upon this place.

Jac. 2. 14. *What doth it profit my brethren, though a man say, he hath faith, and not works? Can faith save him?* This proposition (but especially the former) is directly opposite to that which our Adversaries hold. Neither can they pretend, that there is the like opposition or contradiction, betwixt S. James speeches and S. Pauls: for though S. Paul say,

Man is justified by faith, yet he never said, by faith onely.

Gal. 5. 6. For in Jesus-Christ neither Circumcision, availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision, but faith which worketh by love. Note well this place: for if our Adversaries (who pretend Conference of places, to be the onely Rule to explicate the hard passages of holy Scripture) had followed but this their own Rule, this one text would have cleared unto them all other, wherein Justice and salvation might seem to be attributed to faith alone.

See more *Mat.* 7. 21. 22. *Mat.* 5. 21. *Mat.* 19. 17. and 11. 26. *Mat.* 12. 33. *Mat.* 16. 16. *Gal.* 3. 12. 1. *Tim.* 5. 8. 1. *Joan* 2. 4. 1. *Joan* 3. 22. *Rom.* 3. 31. *Phil.* 2. 12.

¶ The Fathers that affirm this are, *Origen* in 5. *Rom. S.* *Hilar.* cap. 7. in *Mat.* And *S. Ambr.* in 4. ad *Heb.* faith: Faith alone sufficeth not. *S. Aug.* de fide & operibus cap. 51. saith: I see not, why Christ should say. If thou wilt have life everlasting, keep the commandments, if without observing of them, by onely Faith, one might be saved.

XXII.

That no good Works are meritorious.

CONTRARY to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Mat. 16. 17. For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his Angels, and then he shall reward every man according to his works.* He saith not that he shall reward every man according to his mercy, or their faith, So *S. August. de verbis Apost. serm. 35.* doth interpret.

Mat. 5. 12. Rejoyce and be glad, for great is your reward in heaven. The word *Reward*, in *Latine* and *Greek*, signifieth wages and hire, due for works, and so presupposeth a meritorious deed, as the *Rhemish Testament* noteth upon this place.

Again *Mat. 10. 42. Whosoever shall give to drink, a cup of cold water onely, in the name of a Disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward.* Therefore good works are meritorious.

2. Cor. 5. 10. For we must all appear before the judgement seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things in his body,

the reformed Gospel. 55

body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good, or bad; Words most clear, that Heaven is as well the reward of good works, as hell is the stipend of evil. Therefore they must needs be enemies of a good life, and of all good works, who teach the contrary.

See more 1. Cor. 19. 17. and 18. 25. Heb. 11. 26. Psal. 18. 20. 1. Cor. 4. 5. and 3. 8. 2. Esdras 15. 16. Apoc. 22. 12. Apoc. 16. 6. Apoc. 3. 4. and 22. 12. Rom. 26. Eccles. 12. 2. Colos. 3. 23. Luke 16. 9. 6. and 6. 38. Gen. 15. 1 Jerem. 31. 16. 16. Sap. 5. 16. 1. Tim. 4. 8. 2. Thes. 1. 6. Rom. 11. 21.

¶ The holy Fathers unanimously affirm the same, S. Amb. de apolog. David cap. 6. S. Hier. l. 3. cont. Pelag. S. Aug. de spiritu & lit. cap. ult. and others.

XXIII.

That faith once had, cannot possibly be lost.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, Luke 8. 13. They on the rock are they, which when they hear receive the word with joy, which for

F

The Touch-stone of a while believe, and in the time of temptation fall away. Therefore faith once had, may afterwards be lost.

1. *Tim. 1. 18. 19. This charge I commit unto thee, Son Timothy, according to the Prophecies which went before on thee, that thou by them, mightest war a good warfare, holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith have made shipwrack. Both which places, do plainly reprove this false doctrine. That no man can fall from the faith, which he once truly had.*

2. *Tim. 2. 16. &c. Shun profane and vain babblings, for they will increase unto more ungodliness. And their word will eat as doth a canker, of whom is Hymeneus, and Philerus, who concerning the truth have erred, saying, that the resurrection is past already, and overthrow the faith of some. If faith once had could not be lost, this saying of the Apostle should be false.*

See more 1 Tim. 6. 20. Rev. 2. 5: Luke 19. 24. Matth. 23. 8. &c. Rom. 11. 20.

¶ *The Fathers affirm the same frequently, and among the rest. S. August. de gratia & lib. de correp. & gratia,*

& ad articulos falso impositos. concil.
Trid. sess. 6. cap. 9. 12. 13. and others,

They maintain.

XXIV.

That God by his will, and inevitable
Decree, hath ordained from all eter-
nity, who shall be damned, and who
saved.

Contrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, 1. Tim. 2. 3. 4.
God our Saviour, who will have all men
to be saved, and to come to the know-
ledge of the truth. Meaning, by his con-
ditional will, that is to say, if men will
themselves, by accepting, doing, or ha-
ving done all things requisite by Gods
Law: for God useth not his absolute will,
or power towards us in this case: There-
fore he hath not willed, and inevitably
decreed any at all to be damned, as our
Adversaries hold.

2 Pet. 3. 9. The Lord is not slack
concerning his promise, &c. not willing
that any should perish, but that all should
come to repentance, Therefore he is far
from ever making any such decree, as our

Rij.

The Touch-stone of
Adversaries would perswade us.

Wisdom 1. 13. *For God made not death, neither hath he pleasure in the destruction of the living.* The reasons, which conclude this truth, are manifest; for we must assure nothing of those things, which depend upon the onely will of God, without clear and evident revelation. But predestination is such. Therefore, &c.

See more *Ose* 13. 9. *Ezech.* 18. 32. *Wis.* 11. 24. *Ioan.* 3. 16. *Rom.* 11. 20. 32. *Prov.* 20. 9. and 28. 14. *Phil.* 2. 12. *1 Cor.* 4. 4. and 9. 27. and 10. 12. *Eccles.* 5. 5. *Iob* 9. 2. *Joel* 2. 14. *Jonas* 3. 9. *Act.* 8. 20. *Ier.* 17. 9. 2. *Ioan.* 1. 8.

¶ See the Fathers that affirm the same in particular, *S. Aug.* l. 1. civit. *Tertul.* orat. c. 8. *S. Cypr.* lib. 4. epist. 2. And *S. Amb.* lib. 2. de Cain and Abel, will not that we refer unto God the prevarication of Adam, or the treason of Judas, though he knew the sin before it was committed.

Further they hold.

XXV.

That every one ought infaillibly to assure himself of his Salvation, and to believe, that he is of the number of the Predestinate.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, 1 Cor. 9. 27. *I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a cast away.* A man would think, that S. Paul might be as sure, and as confident of Gods grace and salvation, as any one of our Protestants be; and yet you see he durst not adhere unto their presumptuous, and unhappy security.

Rom. 11. 20. 21. *Thou standest by faith, be not high minded, but fear, for if God spared not the natural branches, take heed lest he also spare not thee. Behold therefore the goodness and severity of God; on them which fell, severity; but towards thee, goodness, if thou continue in his goodness, otherwise thou also*

And Philip. 2. 12. *Work out your own salvation, with fear and trembling.* Most plain forcible places against the vain security of salvation.

See more, Prov. 28. 14. Eccles. 9. 1. 2. 2 Tim. 2. 15. 2 Pet. 1. 10. Tob. 12. 2. 13. Prov. 20. 9. Eccles. 5. 5. Job 9. 20. Psal. 18. 13. 1 Cor. 4. 4. Deut. 4. 29. 2 Cor. 10. 18. 1 Pet. 1. 17.

¶ See S. Amb. ser. 5. in Psal. 118. S. Basil in constit. monast. c. 2. S. Hier. l. 2. advers. Pelagianos, & l. 3. in Jerem. cap. 13. S. Chrysof. hom. 87. in Ioan. And S. Aug. in Psal. 49. saith: *I know full well that the justice of my God remaineth: Whether my own justice remain or no, I know not; for the Apostle terrifieth me, saying, He that thinketh himself to stand, let him take heed lest he fall:* S. Bern. ser. 3. de Adven. & ser. 1. de Septuages. saith, *Who can say, I am one of the Elect, &c.*

XXVI.

That every man hath not an Angel-Guardian, or keeper.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Mat. 18. 10.* Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, that in heaven, their Angels do always behold the face of my Father, which is in heaven. Therefore they have their Angel-keeper. A thing so plain, that Iohn Calvin durst not deny it, although he would seem to make a doubt of it. *lib. 1. Instit. cap. 14. sect. 7.*

Psal. 91. (we 90.) 11. 12. He shall give his Angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways; they shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. This very passage, *S. Cyril of Alexandria lib. 4. contr. Iulian*, applyeth to our Angel-keeper.

Acts 12. 13. &c. S. Peter knocking at the door they said, It is his Angel. Lo, how apparently the faith of the primitive Church appeareth concerning this point.

See more, *1 Cor. 11. 10. Zachary 3.*

10. Luke 15. 10. Luke 16. 22. Tob. 5. 15. 20. Tob. 12. 12. Tob. 5. 27. Exod. 23. 23. Ioshue 5. 13. Num. 22. 22. 31. Gen. 24. 40. Dan. 9. 22.

¶ See S. Greg. dial. 4. cap. 58. S. Athanas. de communi Essentia. S. Chrysost. hom. 3. in ep. ad Colos. lib. 6. de sacer. Greg. Turonens. lib. de gloria mart. S. Aug. ep. ad Probam cap. 9. and epist. 69. ad fratres in eremo lib. 11. cap. 31. civit. S. Hier. upon these words, *Their Angels*, &c. Mat. 18. 10. teacheth; That it is a great dignity, and marvelous benefit, that every one hath from his nativity, an Angel for his custody and patronage.

XXVII.

That the holy Angels pray not for us, nor know our thoughts, and desires on earth.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, Zachary 1. 9. 10. 11. 12. Then the Angel of the Lord answered and said, O Lord of Hosts, how long wilt thou not have mercy on Hierusalem, and on the Cities of Juda, against which thou hast had indignation these threescore

threescore, and ten years, And what, I pray you, is a prayer, if this be not? Therefore the holy Angels pray for us,

Tob. 12. 12. Now therefore, when thou didst pray, and Sarah thy daughter-in-law, I did bring the remembrance of your prayers before the holy One. He who pleaseth to read the whole Chapter, shall clearly see the manifold benefits besides this one, which men receive at the hands of Angels: for which see the Annotations of the Catholick Bible upon this place.

Revel. 8. 4. And the smoke of the incenses of the prayers of the Saints, ascended from the hand of the Angel before God. What can be possibly spoken more plain, to prove that Angels offer up prayers before God? yea this eery place is so understood by S. Irenaus l. 4. cap. 34. towards the end.

See more Gen. 19. 18. 19. 20. Dan. 8. 15. Dan. 9. 20. Acts. 5. 19.

¶ See also S. Hilary in Psal 129. who saith: The intercession of Angels Gods nature needeth not, but our infirmity doth. S. Amb. lib. de viduit. Victor. antic. lib. 3. de persecut. Vandal.

That we may not pray to them.

COnttary to the exprefs words of their own Bible. *Gen. 48. 16. The Angel which redeemed me (we read) delivered me , from all evil , bless these lads , &c.* Here some perhaps will say . that this was God , and not Angel: This is but a sorry shift ; for God had not then redeemed man , but long after. Yea this very passage is applyed by *S. Chrysost.* to our Angel-Gardian *hom. 3. upon the 1. to the Colos.* And by *S. Hierom.* upon the 66. of *Isa.* Also *S. Pasil. l. 3. cont. Eunom.* affirmeth , that this was spoken of a true Angel , and not of God: which being so , who can with reason say he prayed not unto him ?

Tob. 5. 16. And when his son, had prepared, all things for the journey , his father said , Go thou with this man and God which dwelleth in heaven prosper your journey, and the Angel of God keep you company. Both God is here prayed unto , and his Angel also at the same instant, saying, *God prosper you in your journey, and the Angel of God keep you company.*

Ose 12. 4. Yea, he had power over the Angel, and prevailed; he wept, and made supplication unto him. Lo, what is plain, if this be not, for proof of prayer to the blessed Angels?

But some perhaps will say; I could be perswaded to pray to Angels, if I could assure my self that they could hear me, and knew what passeth here on earth. To this I answer likewise out of their own Bible, *Luke 15. 10. There is joy in the presence of the Angels of God over one sinner that repenteth.* Now what is more plain then that the Angels in heaven know what we do on earth; which if they did not, how could they rejoyce at the conversion of a sinner? Therefore we may pray lawfully unto them.

See more, *Hos. 12. 4. Song of the three Children vers. 36. Psal. 14. 8. Num. 12. 34. Gen. 19. 18, 19. 20, Psal. 147. 2.*

¶ *S. Augustine* expounding those words of *Job 19. 21. Have pittie upon me, have pittie upon me, O ye my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me,* saith expressly, that holy *Job* addressed them to the Angels: As also those other of *Job 5. 1. Call now, if there be any that will answer thee, &c.* the same. *S. Aug.*

66 *The Touch-stone of*
expoundeth of praying to Angels, in his
Annot. upon Job.

Protestants hold.

XXIX.

That the Angels cannot help us.

C Outrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, Dan. 10. 13. *Michael one of the chief Princes came to help me.* which is further verified Revel. 12. 7. 10. Where the self-same *Angel*, with his fellow-*Angels*, fought a battel with the *Dragon*, and with his *Angels*. Therefore they can help us.

Ibid. vers. 21. *And there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your Prince.* Therefore the Angels can help us.

Acts 12. from. verse 7, to verse 12. Now I know of a surety, that the Lord hath sent his Angel and hath delivered me.

See more *Mat. 2. 13. Mat. 4. 6. Ps. 91. (we 90.) 11. 12. Act. 5. 16. Act. 27. 23. Psal. 104. (we 103.) 4. Heb. 1. 7. Luke 16. 22. Gen. 19. 10. 15. 16. Gen, 2. 17. Isa. 63, 9.*

his
the reformed Gospel. 67

¶ The ancient Fathers affirm the same.
S. Justin. Apol. 2. S. Amb. lib. de vid.
Victor. Uticens. l. 3. de persec. Vand.
And S. Aug. de civit. l. 12. c. 31. saith.
The holy Angels do help us without all
difficultry, because with their spiritual mo-
tions (pure and free) they labour or tra-
vel not. Again in Psal. 62. he saith:
The Angels wait upon us pilgrims, and
by the commandements of God, do help
us: the place begins, *Attendunt nos pe-
grinos.*

XXX.

That no Saint deceased; hath afterward
appeared to any upon earth.

Contrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, Matth. 17. 3.
And behold these appeared unto them
Moses and Elias talking with them. The-
refore Saints deceased, have afterwards
appeared to some on earth.

Matth. 27. 52. And the graves were
opened, and many bodies of Saints which
slept, arose, and came out of the graves
after his resurrection, and went into the
holy City, and appeared unto many,
&c.

2. Maccab. 15. 12. *Onias the High-Priest*, after he was dead, appeared to *Judas Macchabeus* alive. The like did *Samuel* unto *Saul*. What shall we say then to those, that will deny a truth so clear? For some such my self have met withall.

See more *Luke* 16. 27, 28. *Ioan.* 11. 44. *Luke* 7. 15. and 22. *Matth.* 9. 25. *Mark* 5. 42.

¶ See *S. Bede* l. 5, cap. 13. *hist. of England*, and *S. Gregory* in his book of *Morals*, in sundry places.

XXXI.

That the Saints deceased, know not what passeth here on earth.

COntrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Luke* 16. 29. Where *Abraham* knew that there were *Moses* and the Prophets Books here on earth, which he himself had never seen when he was alive, as *S. Aug.* witnesseth, *lib. de cura pro mortuis*, cap. 24. Therefore the Saints deceased, know what passeth here on earth.

John 5. 45. *Do not think that I will accuse you to the Father, there is one that*

accuseth you, even Moses in whom ye trust. But, how could Moses (dead two thousand years before) accuse those that wete then living, if the Saints deceased know not what passeth here on earth?

Like unto this, is that *Revelat. 12. 10.* And I heard a loud voice, saying in heaven, &c. The accuser of our brethren is cast down, which accuseth them before our God day and night. Now the devills cannot accuse men day & night before God, but they must first know whereof: who then will for shame deny that to Saints and Angels, which must needs be granted to the very devils?

2. Kings 6. 12. (we 4 Kings, O King Elisha, the Prophet that is in Israel, telleth the King of Israel the words, that thou speakest in thy bedchamber. Hence I thus argue, if the light of Prophecy could extend it self so far, as to make known, see, and understand things so secret, yea, even to inward thoughts: who can with reason deny, that the light of glory can do the same in the souls of the blessed?

The like is proved out of many other places of Holy Scripture, as 2. Reg. 5. 26. where the Prophet Elizeus, being afar off, saw all that passed betwixt

The Touch-stone of Naaman, and *Giesi* his servant. *Saint Paul* was wrapt into the third Heaven, and saw that which was not to be told to man, 1. *Cor.* 12. *S. Stephen* saw from earth *Christ* sitting at the right hand of his Father, *Acts* 7. The rich glutton saw from hell to heaven (as Protestants confesse,) how then say they, that the Saints cannot know or see from heaven to earth?

And without some reciprocal knowledge, there could be no communion at all, between the Saints in Heaven, and the faithful on earth (the which is an article of our Creed) which notwithstanding the continual passage of souls thither, doth convince.

See more *Matth.* 19. 38. *Revel.* 2. 26. *Luke* 22. 30. *Acts* 5. 3. 1. *Kings* 28. 14. *Eccles.* 4. 6. 23.

¶ See *Eusebius serm. de Annunt. S. Hier in epitaph. Paul. S. Maximus serm de S. Agnete.*

XXXII.

That the Saints pray not for us.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Revel* 5. 8. *The*

the reformed Gospel.

¶

four and twenty Elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them harps and golden vials, full of odours, which are the prayers of Saints. Lo, how among so many divine and unsearchable mysteries set down in holy Writ without exposition, it pleased God, that the Apostle himself should clearly open this point unto us, saying, which (odours) are the prayers of Saints, that so our adversaries may have no excuse of they error. Therefore the Saints pray for us.

2. Machab 15. 14. *Then Onias answered, saying, this is a lover of the brethren, who prayed much for the people, and for the holy City, to wit Jeremiah the Prophet of God.* Ancient Origen. hom. 18. in Ioan. saith, it appeareth that Saints departed from this life, have care of the people, as it is written in the *Acts* of the *Macchabees*, many years after the death of *Jeremy*.

Jeremiah 15. 1. Though Moses and Samuel stood before me, yet my minde could not be towards this people. Hence S. Hierom. in his Commentaries, and S. Greg. lib. 9. of his Morals cap. 12. do gather, that Moses and Samuel after their death, both could, and did so-

metimes, pray for the same people: for otherwise it should be absurd to say: *Though Moses and Samuel stood before me, &c.*

Baruch 3. 4. *O Lord almighty, thou God of Israel, hear now the prayers, of the dead Israelites (we read, of the dead of Israel.)* And *Theodoret* paraphrasing upon the Prophet *Baruch*, interpreteth this place as *Catholicks* do. Therefore the dead of *Israel*, prayed for the living.

[*Revel. 2. 26. 27. And he that overcometh and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations, and he shall rule them with a rod of Iron.* Since *Iesus-Christ* therefore imparteth his power unto them upon nations, therefore they may with *Iesus-Christ*, pray for those over whom they are thus established. So *S. Augustine* expoundeth the same; writing upon the 2. *Psal.*

We read also in the 16. of *S. Luke* that the rich *Glutton* in hell, prayed for his brethren, that were on earth. If therefore the *Saints* in Heaven pray not for us their brethren on earth, then we may say that greater is the charity of the damned, then of the saved. But this were

too absurd to say. A conclusion which
S. Aug. draweth from this very place.

¶ See *S. Aug. ser. 15. de verbis Apost.*
S. Hilar. in Psal. 129. S. Damascen lib. 4. de fide. cap. 16. With many
others.

XXXIII.

*That we ought not to beseech God to
grant our prayers in favour of the
Saints, or their merits: nor do we
receive any benefit thereby.*

TWO wayes there are of praying by
the mediation of the blessed Saints.
The one by beseeching God to grant
our desires in favour of them, and their
merits. The other, by expressly praying
them, to intercede, and pray to God for
us. Both being impugned by our Reformers,
we will prove them out of their
own Bible.

¶ The proof of the first is contrary to
the expresse words of their own text.
*Exod. 22. 13. Remember Abraham,
Isaac, and Israel thy servants, to whom
thou swarest by thine own self, and saidst
unto them, I will multiply your seed,
as the stars of heaven, &c. And our Lord*

74 *The Touch - stone of*
repented (we read , *was pacified*) of the
evil which he thought to do unto his peo-
ple. See how plainly *Moses* prayed to
God , by the mediation of the holy *Pa-*
triarchs. A form of prayer so pleasing
to him , as having said a little before ,
that for their sin of *Idolatry* he would
consume them , the memory of his holy
Servants being but laid before him , he
presently pardoned them. Therefore we
may beseech God to grant us our prayers
in favour of them. *Theod. quest. 67. in*
Exod. writeth , that *Moses* not thinking
himself sufficient to appease God by him-
self ; added the intercession of the holy
Patriarchs. And the like doth *S. Aug.*
quest. 149. in Exod.

2. *Chron. 6. 16.* Now therefore , O
Lord God of Israel , keep with thy ser-
vant David , that which thou hast pro-
mised him. And *Psal. 122.* (we 131)
Lord remember David , and all his affli-
ctions. Lo , again the faith of the ancient
Church of God , before the coming of
Jesus-Christ , & how fervent they were
in this devotion , still alleaging the me-
mories and merits of their Saints decea-
sed , thereby to move Gods mercy to-
wards them. So prayed *Salomon. 2.*
Chron. 1. 9. So prayed *Isai 63. 17.* So

prayed *Hester* 13. 14. So prayed *David* 1. *Chron.* 29. 18. naming *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*, for his Intercessours. Who ever heard a Protestant to say; Lord remember thine own mother, and all her afflictions, or *Peter* and *Paul* and their persecutions: Nay, they desire the Papists to hold them blameless for fear (forsooth) lest they should blaspheme.

Exodus 20. 5. *I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the Fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.* Here again God threatneth to punish the demerits of wicked men; deceased, unto the fourth generation of their children alive: and to reward the merits of goodmen deceased, unto the thousand generation of their children alive. Therefore we at this very day, receive benefits by means of our godly Ancestors deceased a thousand generations ago. Thus much proof of the first point, and to pass unto the second.

XXXIV.

That we ought not expressely to pray
them to pray, or intercede to God
for us.

Contrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, *Luke 16. 24. Fa-
ther Abraham, have mercy on me, and
send Lazarus, that he may dip the
tip of his finger in water, and cool my
tongue, for I am tormented in this flame.*
Lo, two Saints are here prayed unto, and
besought in one ver. & yet our Reform-
ers usually bid us shew them so much
as one place in all the Bible for proof he-
reof. Where then, for Gods sake, are
their eyes?

But they will reply and say, that this
is a Parable and not a Prayer: which we
deny, offering to be tryed by the voice of
ten renowned and ancient Fathers, all
affirming this to be a true History, and
not a Parable, as *Theophilaet, Tertul-
lian, Clemens Alex. S. Chrysostom,
S. Irenaus, S. Ambr. S. Augustine,
S. Gregory, Euthymius*, and our Con-
treymen *Venerable Bebe.*

But grant it to be a Parable: what

doth this make, either for them, or against us? For every Parable is either true in it self, and in the persons named, or at least is, or may be true in some other; or else it were a flat lye, or at least a fiction or fable, which I presume they will never deny.

Whereupon I thus conclude as *S. Augustine* did a little before upon the selfe same History; If the rich Glutton in Hell, prayed to *Abraham*, who (as our Reformers say) was in heaven, why may not we, who are on earth, pray to them who are in heaven.

Job 5. 1. Call now, if there be any that will answer thee, and to which of the Saints wilt thou turn? (we reade and turn to some of the Saints.) Now if it had not been the custome in the time of *Iob*, to invoke the holy Saints, it had been frivolous for *Eliphas*, to have asked *Iob*, to which of the Saints, he would turn him. Whereto I adde that *S. August.* expounds this very place in his Annotations upon *Iob*, in the same sense that Catholicks do; yea and long before him the *Seventy Interpreters*. See more *2. Pet. 1. 15. Dan. 3. 28. Hester 13. 15. 1. Chron. 29. 18. Luke 16. 9 and 15. 10.*

¶ The Pathers that affirm the same ;
 are , *S. Dionysius cap. 7. Eccles. Hier.*
S. Athanasius serm. de Annun. S. Basil.
orat. in 44. Mart. S. Chrsost. hom. 66.
ad popul. Finally , S. Hier. prayed to S.
Paula , in Epi. S. Paula. . Maximus
to S. Agnes , serm. de S. Bernard to our
B. Lady and the like.

XXXV.

That the Bones , or Relicks of Saints , are
not to be kept , or reserved , no vertue
proceeding from them , after they be
once dead.

COntrary to the expresse words of
 their own Bible , 2. *Kings 4. 13.*
22. where it is written , that the bones
of Eliseus , being touched by one that
was dead , did revive him. But this could
not be , had not some vertue proceeded
from them.

Acts 5. 14. 15. And believers were
the more added to the Lord , multitudes
both of men and women ; insomuch that
they brought forth the sick into the streets,
and laid them on Beds and Couches .
that at the least the shadow of Peter
passing by , might overshadow some of
them.

the reformed Gospel.

79

them. It followeth in ours (*and that they all might be delivered from their infirmities*) which is quite left out in the English Bibles, though those set forth in the beginning of *Queen Elizabeth's* reign have it as ours, in particular, that of *Anno 1560.* Whereupon *S. Aug. ser. 39. de Sanctis*, saith : *If the shadow of S. Peters body could help them, how much more now the fulnesse of his power ?* Wherein he supposeth two things. The one ; that the shadow of his body being here on earth, did both help and heal infirmities (which the late *English Bibles* all leave out, as I said, because it makes not for them.) The other ; that being in Heaven, he can still help us by his power.

Acts 19. 11. 12. And God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul, so that ; from his body were brought unto the sick, hand-kerchiefs, or aprons, and the diseases departed from them, and the evil spirits went out of them. *S. Chrysostom. tom. 3. cont. Gentiles, Quod Christus sit Deus*, in a whole book proveth hereby, and by the like virtue of other Saints, and their Relicks, that Christ their Lord and Master is God, whose servants shadows, and napkins could do no such wonders.

H

See more *Exodus* 13. 19. 2. *Reg.* 2. 8. 14. *Iohn* 1. 27. Where S. *Iohn* had a reverend esteem of the very latchet of our Saviours shoe, as of a Relick which he was not worthy to unbuckle, or touch with his hand: And the woman with the bloudy flux, of the hem of his holy garment.

¶ See the ancient Fathers that affirm the same. *Euseb.* l. 7. *hist. cap.* 15. S. *Athanasius*, in *vita S. Antonii*. S. *Basil* in *Psal.* 115. S. *Chrysost.* *ser. de sanctis Inuentio & Maximo*. And S. *Amb.* saith, But if you ask me, what I honour in flesh dissolved, I honour in the *Martyrs* flesh his wounds, received for Christs Name. And, I honour his ashes, made holy by the Confession of Christ.

Protestants hold.

XXXVI.

That creatures cannot be sanctified, or made more holy then they are already of their own nature.

CONTRARY to the expresse words of their Cown Bible, 1 Tim. 4. 4. *For every creature of God is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving, for it is sanctified by the word of God and prayer, Yea, it was a common use in the primitive Church, to bring bread to Priests to be hallowed, Author oper. imp. hom. 14. in Matth. and being blessed, to send it for sacred tokens from one Christian to another, as S. Aug. witnesseth, ep. 31. 34. 35. 36.*

Mat. 23. 17. Ye fools and blind, whether is greater, the gold, or the temple that sanctifieth the gold?

Matt. 23. 19. Ye fools and blind whether is greater, the gift, or the Altar that sanctifieth the gift? Lo, how plainly our Lord affirmeth in both these places, that the Temple sanctifieth the Gold, and the Altar the Gifts: and ge-

82 *The Touch - stone of*

nerally all creatures , severed from common and profane use to religion and worship of God , are thereby made sacred and holy. Are not they therefore much to be blamed , who keep such a scoffing at Holy water , Holy ashes , and the like ?

See more 2 *Reg.* 1. (we 4. 2.) where the Prophet *Eliseus* applied salt to the healing and purifying of the waters. *Toby* 6. 8. where the Angel *Raphael* used the Liver of a Fish , to drive away the Devill. 1. *Samuel* (we 1. Kings) 16. Where *Dauids Harp* and *Psalmody* keep the evil spirit away from *Saul*.

¶ See *S. Greg.* 1. 1. dial. cap. 4. *S. Aug.* lib. 18. de civit. Dei. *S. Hier.* in the life of *Hilarion*, post medium. *S. Bede*, lib. 1. cap. 30. hist. Anglia.

XXXVII.

That children may be saved by their Parents faith, without the Sacrament of holy Baptism.

CONTRARY to the expresse words, both of truth it self, and also of their own Bible, *Ioh. 3. 5. Verily, verily I say unto thee, except a man be born of water, and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God. Therefore they cannot be saved without Baptism.*

Tit. 3. 5. Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the holy Ghost.

Marc 16. 16. He that believeth, and is baptised, shall be saved: but he that believeth not, shall be damned. Seeing Infants therefore cannot believe, they must at the least be baptised, or else they cannot be saved.

Here they will object against us that of *S. Paul, 1 Cor. 7. 14,* That the children of the faithfull are sanctified But if they understand by their *sanctification,* that they are born without sin, they

84 *Tho thouch-stone of*

do directly oppugne S. Paul. who affirmeth (*Eph. 1.*) that we are all born the Sons of wrath. Yea S. Paul in the self-same place saith, that the unbelieving Women is sanctified by the believing Man; and yet I hope they will not say, that she obtains thereby the full remission of her sins.

Gen. 17. 14. *The uncircuncised Man-childe, whose flesh of his fore-skin is not circumcised, that Soul shall be cut off from his people.* But Circucision was not more necessary to the *Israelites*, than Baptism to the Christians: therefore, &c.

¶ See S. Aug. lib. 1. de peccat. merit. & remis. c. 30. ep. 90. 91. S. Leo epist. 80. ad Episcop. Campania. Irenaus. l. 3. c. 19. S. Cyp. l. 3. ep. 8. ad Fidum.

XXXVIII.

That the Sacrament of Confirmation is not necessary, nor to be used.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Act. 8. 14.* Peter and John prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost (for as yet,

the reformed Gospel.

88

he was fallen upon none of them, only they were baptised in the Name of the Lord Jesus.) Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost, Thus the holy Ghost is given in Confirmation, which was not given in Baptism: how then is it not necessary nor to be used?

Hebr. 6. 1. Therefore leaving the principles of the Doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works, and of Faith towards God, of the Doctrine of Baptisme, and of layings on of hands. Confirmation is here called one of the Principles of the Doctrine of Christ, and a foundation of repentance: How then not necessary, nor to be used?

¶ See the Fathers that affirm the same. Tertul. lib. de Resur. carnis. S. Pacianus lib. de Baptismo. S. Ambr. lib. de Sacram. S. Hierom. contra Lucifer. And lastly, S. Cypr. lib. 2. epist. 1. speaking both of Baptism and confirmation, saith: That they may be sanctified, and be the sons of God, if they be born in both Sacraments.

XXXIX.

That the bread of the Supper of our Lord, was but a figure, or remembrance of the body of Christ received by faith, and not his true, and very body.

Contrary to the expresse words and truth of their own Bible, *Luke 22. 15. With desire I have desired to eat this passeover with you before I suffer.* Now to refer these words to a figurative eating onely by Faith, were most absurd; for we cannot say that Jesus-Christ could receive or eat himself in this sense sith all Divinity forbids us to admit Faith in the Son of God: Therefore that *Pasche*, which he so greatly desired to eat with his disciples before he suffered, Was the *Pasche* of his own true body.

Luke 22. 16. For I say unto you, I will not any more drink of the fruit of the wine, until it be fulfilled in the kingdom of God. Words of wonderfull force, and which cannot be understood figuratively, no more than the former; it being a thing as clear as the Sun, that of material bread and drink, there is no use.

use at all above in Heaven.

John 6. 51. *I am the living bread which came down from Heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: And the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.* Beza is very angry, when we ask him, If the bread that came down from Heaven, be living, or life-giving bread? He willingly grants us the latter, but cannot endure to hear tell of he former, and therefore translateth *live-giving*, instead of *living*. But this is absurd, for the Sun is life-giving, but is not living: and being granted to be living, what else is it but his body?

And note withall, that thus our Lord spake of this blessed bread, before he gave it.

Matth. 26. 26. *Take, eat, this is my body* And Luke 22. 19. *This is my body which is given for you.* What I pray can be spoken more plain? Notwithstanding, they will needs maintain and affirm, that what he gave, and they received: was nothing else but bare bread.

Note also, that our Lord spake this

at the very giving thereof, 1. Cor. 10. 16. The cup of blessing which we blesse, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? the bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? And 1. Cor 11. he addeth: He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lords body. Thus both before our Lord gave it; at the very giving of it, and his Apostles and Disciples after he had given it unto them, and they to others, all of them call it expressly our *Lords Body*.

Finally, against their true and reall receiving of Christ by Faith, I say: Either the Soul ascendeth to Heaven, there to feed on Christ by faith (which *Calvin* confessed:) or else Christ descendeth to earth to feed the same. Not the first, for so the unglorified Soul of man should be in two places at once; which yet they deny even to the glorified body of Jesus Christ. Not the second, for so Christ should be in two places at once, whom yet they say the Heavens must contain till the day of Judgement, *Act. 3.*

¶ See the ancient Fathers that as

the same, S. Ignat. in ep. ad Smyr.
 S. Justin Apol. 2. ad Antoninum. S.
 Cyprian ser. 4. de lapsis. S. Ambr. l. 4.
 de sacram. saith, It is bread before the
 words of the Sacrament, but after, &c.
 of bread it is made the flesh of Christ.
 S. Remigius saith, The flesh which the
 Word of God took in the Virgins womb
 and the bread consecrated in the Church,
 are one Body.

X L.

That we ought to receive under both
 kinds; and that one alone sufficeth
 not.

Contrary to the express words of
 their own Bible, John 6. 51. If
 any man eat of this bread, he shall live
 for ever, and the bread which I will
 give, is my flesh. Here everlasting life
 is promised by our Lord himself, to him
 that eats of this bread onely: Therefore
 one kinde doth suffice.

Luke 24. 30. 8. 35. Christ at *Emaus*
 communicated to his Disciples under one
 kinde. Both S. *Augustine* and *Theo-*
philact. expound this place of the B. Sa-
 crament in the same sence lib. de consen.
Evang. cap. 35. S. *Chrysost.* hom. 17.

But they will alleadge to the contrary that of S. John, *Unless you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you*, The answer hereto is very easie, which is, that the conjunction *and*, is there taken disjunctively instead of *or*, as is learnedly observed by Doctour Kellison, in his reply to M. Sutcliff, p. 189. Again, Christ in those words, teacheth us the precept and not the manner of the precept; that is to say, he commands us to receive his body and his blood, without determining whether under one kinde, or under both, as the Counsel of Trent declareth. For he that said; *Unless you eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you*, hath also said: *If any one eat of this bread, he shall live for ever*. And he that said: *He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath life everlasting*, hath also said; *The bread which I will give, is my flesh for the life of the World*. He that said; *Who so eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him*, hath likewise said: *He that eateth this bread,*

quint shall live for ever. Therefore one alone doth suffice.

See more Acts 2. 42.

They further hold.

XLI.

That there is not in the Church, a true and proper Sacrifice; and that the Mass is not a Sacrifice.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Mac. 1. 11.* *From the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, my Name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place Incense shall be offered to my Name, and a pure offering.* But this Sacrifice, or pure Offering cannot be understood of *Christ* upon the Cross (as they would have it) which was offered onely once, and in one place, and then also not among the *Gentiles*, nor yet can be ever iterated: therefore neither is, nor can be other, than the dayly Sacrifice of the *Mass*.

Psal. 110. (we 109.) 4. The Lord hath sworn, and will not repent, Thou

art a Priest for ever, after the order of Melchisedech. But Melchidechs Sacrifice was made in bread and wine: therefore it must either be granted, that our Saviour doth now sacrifice (yea, and ever shall) in bread and wine above in Heaven (which were absurd to say:) or else that this is meant of the sacrifice of the Mass, whereon the Eternity of his Priest-Sood doth depend on earth. Nor can this be in a spiritual sort onely, for that would not make him a Priest of any certain Order, as Melchisedech was.

Luke 22. 19. This is my body, which is given for you. Which words do plainly prove, not onely that Christs body is truly present, but withal so present, as that it is given, offered, and sacrificed for us. For Christ saith not, which is given to you, broken to you, or shed to you, but, for you; Which clearly sheweth it to be a sacrifice: it being evident, that one would never say of the Sacrament (in the quality of a Sacrament) that it is given for man but to man; that is to say, that a man receiveth it: and contraywise of a Sacrifice, that it is offered, not to man, but for man,

See more *Heb.* 7. 15. 16. 17. *Heb.* 8.
1. 3. *He* 9. 11.

¶ The Fathers that affirm the same, are:
S. Clement. Apost. cont. lib. 6. cap. 23.
who called it : *A reasonable, unbloody,*
and mystical sacrifice. *S. Aug. A singu-*
lar, or most excellent sacrifice. lib. 1.
cont. advers. leg. and Prophet. cap. 18.
19. S. Chrysost. hom. in Psal. 95. The
mystical table, a pure and unbloody host,
a heavenly and most reverend sacrifice.
Isichius in Levit. cap. 4. saith : that
Christ, preventing his enemies, first sa-
crificed himself in his mystical supper,
and afterwards on the Cross. *S. Greg.*
Nissen. orat. 4. de Resurrectione, pro-
ving that our Saviour gave his body and
blood in sacrifice for us in his last supper ;
saith excellently : That a man cannot eat
the sheep, unless the slaughter go before ;
and yet averreth this to have been done
by Christ in his last supper.

XLII.

That Sacramental unction is not to be used to the sick.

CONTRARY to the express words of their own Bible, *James 5. 14. Is any sick among you? Let him call for the Elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oyl in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him.* Hardly is there any Sacrament whereof the matter, the minister, and the effect, are more expressly specified in all the Scripture, then of this. The form is the prayer, *Let them pray over him.* The matter, the oyl. *Anointing him with oyl.* The Minister, a Priest, or Elder of the Church, *Let him call for the Elders of the Church.* The primary effect is, the forgiveness of sins, and the secondary, the easing of the sick in body, saying: *And the Lord shall raise him up, and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him.* Therefore Sacramental Unction, is to be used to the sick.

Mark 6. 13. *And they anointed with oyl many that were sick and healed them.* Where it is clear, that the Apostles themselves, put in practice this holy Unction. Which *Beza* confesseth in his Annotations; saying, that it was a Symbole of admirable & supernaturel virtue. And had he not reason so to say? For oyl, of it self, could not be naturally the Antidote of all diseases: and albeit it were, yet the Apostles were not sent to practise Physick; but to preach the Gospel; Yea, it were a thing both ridiculous, and impious to make them. Trayclears, Carriers of Drugs, or Paracelsians.

Mark 16. 18. *They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.* But first, our Reformers are no true Priests. Secondly, they lay not their hands upon the sick. Thirdly, they anoint them not with oyl in the name of the Lord, as *S. Iames* willerth. Let them say the truth then and shame the devil, are not they sick in their wits, who will oppose so plain Scriptures?

¶ See the Fathers that affirm the same. *Origen. hom. 2. in Levit. S. Chrysost. lib. 3. de sacerdot. S. Aug. in Speculō. & serm. 215. de temp. Venerable Bede*

XLIII.

*That no interior Grace is given by
imposition of hands, in Holy Orders.
And that ordinary Vocation, and
mission of Pastors, is not necessary in
the Church.*

Contrary to the expresse words of
their own Bible, 2 Tim. 4. 14.
*Neglect not the gift (we reade grace)
that is in thee, which was given thee by
Propheſie, with the laying on the hands
of the Presbytery* See how plain it is that
holy Orders do give place. D. Kellison
handing this Question touching to Mis-
ſion of the Reformers, proveth learnedly
(in his Reply pag. 7. & 44. that this
Foundation being disproved, the whole
frame of their Church and Religion falls:
yea, that they have nither true faith,
nor worship of God; and his reason is
this: if faith depend of hearing, hearing
of Preaching, Preaching, and admini-
stration of Sacraments of Ministers and
Preachers, and Preachers and Ministers

of their mission, where there is no mission (as they have none) there can be no true faith, nor lawful administration of Sacraments, and consequently no Religion. Therefore vocation is necessary in the Church.

I. Tim. I. 6. *Wherefore I put thee in remembrance; that thou stir up the gift of God which is in thee by the putting on thy hands.* How plain the Holy Scripture is against them. But they reply, that laying on of hands is not needful to them, who have already in them the spirit of God, and inward anointing of the holy Ghost. To which every question *Theodoret* maketh answer, that God commanded *Moses* (Num. 27.) to lay his hands upon *Josue*, whereas by the Testimony of God himself, *Josue* had already in him the spirit of God: *S. Paul*, although he were called immediately from Heaven, yet was afterward sent with laying on of hands, *Act. 13. 3.*

Heb. 5. 4. *And no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron.* Here our adversaries reply again, that *Aaron* had no external vocation; but this is easily

resolved, for *Aaron* was the first of his Order, and therefore could not have his calling by succession, and whose case is far unlike to our Reformers, unlesse they will confesse also that they are the first of their Order; wherein they shall be easily believed.

See more *Acts* 13. 2 *Tim.* 1. 6. 1 *Tim.* 5. 22. 2. *Tim.* 1. 8. *Num.* 27. 23.

¶ See also the holy Fathers that affirm the same, S. *Aug.* lib. 4. *quest. super Num.* S. *Cyp.* *epist. ad Magnum.* *Optatus Milevit.* the place begins; *Ne quis miretur.* *Tertullian* in *prescript.* the place begins, *Edam origines.*

XLIV.

That the Priests, and other Religious persons, who have vowed their chastity to God, may freely marry, notwithstanding their vow.

CONTRARY to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Deut. 23. 22* *Where thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not slack to pay it; for the Lord thy God will surely require it of thee, and it would be sin in thee, but if thou shalt forbear to vow, it shall be no sin in thee.* Out of which words, two things are clearly proved; The one, that it is both lawfull and laudable to make Vows; the other, that Vows being once made, do binde, where otherwise there was no obligation before, therefore such as have vowed Chastity, may not, nor ought not afterwards, attempt to marry; which if they do, they break their Vow.

I Tim. 5. 11. 12. But the younger widows refuse, for when they have begun to wax wanton against Christ they will marry, having damnation;

because they have cast of their first faith. All the ancient Fathers that write upon this place, expound these words of the Apostle, of the Vow of Chastity, or of the faith and promise made to Christ, to live continently; as is abundantly proved in the Rhemes Testament upon this place.

1. Tim. 5. 15. *For some already turned aside after Satan*, To marry, after the vow of chastity once made, is here termed by the Apostle himself, *turning aside after Sathan*. And hereupon it is, that we call the Religious that after marry (as Luther, Bucer, Peter Martyr, and the rest of that lascivious rabble) Apostates, Gods adulterers, incestuous, sacrilegious and the like.

See more Psal. 66. 16. Numb. 6. 2. 18. Josue 21. 26. Jerem. 35. 18. Eccl. 5. 3. Acts 21. 23.

¶ See also the Fathers in confirmation thereof. S. Aug. lib. de bono viduit. c. 9. Athanasius lib. de virginitat. S. Epiphanius heres. 48. S. Hier. cont. Iov. l. 1. c. 7. *What is to break their first faith* (saith S. Aug.) *They vowed and performed not*, in Psal. 75. The place begins; *Quid est primam fidem*, &c.

XLV.

That fasting, and abstinence from certain meats is not grounded on holy Scripture, nor causeth any spiritual good.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Ierem. 35. 5.* And I set before the Sons of the house of the Rechabites, pots full of Wine, and Wine-cups, and I said unto them, drink ye Wine. But they said, we will drink no Wine, for Jonadab the Son of Rechab, our Father, commanded us, saying; Ye shall drink no Wine, neither ye, nor your sons for ever. Thus have we obeyed Jonadab our Father, in all that he hath charged us. Therefore fasting is grounded upon holy Scripture.

Luk. 1. 15. For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord; and shall drink neither Wine nor strong drink. Thus was abstinence, not onely foretold, but also prescribed by the Angel; which plainly proveth that it was both a worthy thing, and also an act of reli-

gion in *S. Iohn Bapt.* as it was in the *Nazarites* and *Rechabites* afore-mentioned.

Acts 13. 3. And when they had fasted and prayed, and laid their hands on them, they sent them away. Hence the Church of God hath sufficient ground and warrant for the using and prescribing of publick fasts (which was not fasting from sin, as our Reformers (for sooth) pretend, for such fasting they were ever bound to keep) and that at such times, or seasons as the Church pleased to prescribe (as in Lent, or the like) and not when every man lists, or the toy takes him in the head, as *Arius* and other Hereticks did teach testified by *S. Aug. Heres. 53.*

Matt. 17. 21. Howbeit, this kinde of devils, goeth not out, but by prayer and fasting. Behold the great force of prayer and fasting, able to expell the very devil. Therefore it causeth great spiritual good.

See more *Joel 2. 12. Matth. 6. 16. Matth. 9. 15. 29. Toby 12. 8. Luke 2. 37. Act. 14. 23. 2 Corinth. 11. 7. 2 Cor. 6. 5. Num. 30. 14. 1. Tim. 4. 8.*

¶ And

¶ And the Fathers. S. Ignat. ad Philip. S. Basil orat. de jejuniis. S. Chrysost. orat. in sanct. Lavacrum. & hom. 1. in Gen. S. Ambr. ser. 4. S. Hier. in cap. 18. Isa. and many others.

XLVI.

That Iesus Christ descended not into hell, nor delivered thence the souls of the Fathers.

CONTRARY to the expresse words, of their own Bible, Ephes. 4. 8. *When he ascended upon high, he led Captivity captive (in their margent, or a multitude of captives) and gave gifts unto men.* Now that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the lower parts of the earth? These freed Captives to be the souls of the glorified, no man in his right wits will say; nor the souls of the damped, for so the devils should be brought again into heaven; therefore they were the souls of the Fathers which Christ delivered out of Limbus.

Acts 2: 27. *Because thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt thou*

*The Touch-Stone of
suffer thing holy one to see corruption.*
These very words *S. Aug.* applieth to
the proof of a third place, and saith:
*Who but an infidell, will deny Christ
to have descended into hell? Epist. 99.
ad Exod.*

*1. Pet. 3. 18..19. Being put to death
in the flesh, but quickned by the spirit,
by which also he went, and preached
unto the spirits in prison.* Now to un-
derstand by the word *prison*, heaven there
is no sense, since it is called the seat of
God, and not the prison of God. To
understand it of the wicked, *Calvin*,
himself opposeth this opinion, and main-
tains that *S. Peter* speaks of the good,
who were known from the dayes of
Noah. And hereto, that this doctrine
destroyeth an article of our Creed There-
fore *Christ* descended into hell.

*Heb. 11. 38. 39. 40. And these all
having obtained a good report, through
faith received not the promise: (to wit
of heaven) God having provided some
better thing for us, that they without us
should not be made perfect: to wit, in
their perfect and compleat glory* When-
ce it follows necessarily that they must
needs grant another place, distinct as

well from the Heaven of the saved, as from the Hell of the damned. where, in these holy souls were detained.

Mat. 12. 40. For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the Whales belly, so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights, in the heart of the earth. But how I pray, is this Figure fulfilled, if Christ were not as many days and nights in the heart of the earth, as Jonas was, who was not in the whales belly in body only, but also in soul? Whence it followeth, that either Christs holy soul, was three days, and three nights in the heart of the earth, as well as his body, or that this place of Scripture, is either false, or unfulfilled. Which were most absurd to affirm.

Matth. 27. 52. 53. And the graves were opened, and many bodies of Saints which slept, arose, and came out of the graves after his resurrection, and went into the holy City, and appeared unto many. Understood by S. Ignatius Bishop of Antioch, of Limbus Patrum, writing to the Citizens of Trallis thus: many arose with our Lord, for the Scripture saith, that many of the bodies that slept arose with our Lord. He des-

The Touch-stone of
sended alone, returned with a multi-
tude.

Zach. 9. 11. *As for thee also by the blood of thy Covenant, I have sent (we read let) forth thy prisoners, out of the pit, wherein is no water.* Both S. Hier, and S. Cyril, understand this pit, to be meant of *Limbus Patrum*. And with very great reason, for how absurd were it to say, that the damned have their share in the blood of the Covenant? Or that they are set forth of their infernal pit? Or that they may be said to be *thy prisoners* (that is *Christ*) but rather the prisoners of the devils? Yea where I pray (to speak properly) hath *Christ* had any prisoners at all (which he hath let forth) if not out of this place? Therefore, either *Christ* let forth prisoners out of *Limbus Patrum*, or this place likewise as the former, is either false, or not yet fulfilled.

Like unto this, is that of 1. Samuel 2. 6. *The Lord killeth, and maketh alive, he bringeth down to the grave (we read, hell) and bringeth up (we read back again.)* See how plain and conform the faith of that old Church.

was, and is to this of ours, *bringeth down to hell or bring-back again*, which hardly in any clear sense can be averred, if *Limbus Patrum* be denied. As for the word (*grave*) which they erroneously have added in stead of *Hell*, to diminish the force of so plain a place; why do they not as well foist the same into their Creed, in stead of *Hell*, as here they have done, and say, *Was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into the grave?* Who doth not see this absurdity?

See more *Osee* 6. 3. *Psal.* 16. 10. 2. *Pet.* 3. 19. *Zach.* 9. 11. *Rom.* 10. 6. *Eccl.* 24. 45. *Psal.* 23. 7. *Gen.* 37. 35.

¶ See also the Fathers that affirms the same *S. Hier.* in 4. and *Ephes.* *S. Greg.* lib. 13. *Moral.* cap. 20. *S. Aug.* in *Pf.* 37. vers. 1. The place begins: *Futurum est enim*, &c.

XLVII.

That there is no Purgatory fire, or other prison, wherein sins may be satisfied for after this life.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, 1 Cor. 3. 13. 25. The fire shall try every mans work, of what sort it is. If any mans work shall be burnt, he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved, yet so, as by fire. S. Augustine writing upon the 37. Psalm, and drawing these very words of the Apostle into his discourse, saith: Because it is said (he himself shall be safe) that fire is therefore condemned. Yea verily, though safe by fire, yet that fire shall be more grievous than what soever a man can suffer in this life. Thus he. Therefore there is a Purgatory fire; wherein sins may be satisfied for after this life.

John 11. 22. But I know, that even now, whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee. S. Martha, the siste of S. Ma. Magdalen believed, that our Lord (whom then, she held only for a

holy man or Prophet, and not for the Son of God, could obtain of God, something profitable to her brother *Lazarus*, who was deceased. For having said: *Lord if thou hadst been here, my brother had not been dead*, she presently added: *But y know that even now whatsoever thou wilt ask of God, God will give it thee*. Which speech she could never have used in any good sense, if she had not learned this doctrine of the Synagogue, who offered sacrifices, alms and prayers for the departed, and unless she had known and believed, that the dead might be holpen by the piety of the living; as *Cardinal Allen* learnedly concludeth in his Treatise of Purgatory.

Acts 2: 24. Whom God hath raised up losing the sorrows of hell. In which words two things are to be noted, which clearly make for the proof of Purgatory. The one, that in this place, where *Christ* was, there were certain sorrows and pains. The other, that some there, were inflicted for sin, upon whom he bestowed that gracious benefit as to discharge and free them of those pains. For as the *Rhemes* testament very well

140 The Touch-stone of
notes, Christ was not in pains him-
self, but losed other men out of their
pains.

1 Cor. 15. 29. *Oberwise what shall
they do, that are baptised for the dead?*
From this place an evident proof is
drawn touching the help which the souls
departed out of this world may recei-
ve by the Church on earth, and con-
sequently proveth Purgatory; understan-
ding the pains and afflictions, which vo-
luntarily we do inflict upon our selves,
to exempt those that are therein: for
to baptize, signifieth to afflict ones self,
to do pennance, to suffer death, &c.
as is evident in S. Luke 12. 20. *But I
have a baptism to be baptised with, and
Mark 10. 38.*

Luke 16. 9. *And y say unto you,
make to your selves friends of the Mam-
mon of unrighteousnesse, that when ye
fail, they may receive you into everla-
sing habitation;* S. Ambrose upon this
place, and S. Aug. lib. 21. de Civit. Dei.
cap. 27. say, that it is to receive succour
after death according as the word (fail)
enforceth.

Luke 23. 42. *Lord, remember me
when thou comest into thy kindome.*

S.

S. August. saith in his fifth Book against *Julian* about the middest) that the good Thief in this prayer, presupposed, that (according to the common opinion) souls might be holpen after death.

2. Mac. 12. 44. 45. For if he had not hoped ; that they that were slain should have risen again , it had been superfluous and vain to pray for the dead. And in the next verse he concludeth , That it was an holy and good thought , &c. This place of holy Scripture , is most clear for prayer for the dead : for had it not been the continual doctrine and practise of the Church to pray for the dead , neither could *Judas Macabeus* (who was himself a priest) have ever thought of any such remedy , as to gather twelve thousand drachms of silver to send to *Hierusalem*, to have prayers made for the relief of the souls slain in the wars : neither would the multitude of people have either contributed , or the Priests of the Temple , received the same, and they thought (as these men do) that it had been superstition to pray for the departed , or , that there had been no other place than the hell of the damned , or the heaven of the saved.

See more 2. Tim. 1. 18. 1. John 5.

114 The Touch-stone of
18. *Iſa.* 4. 4. *Iſa.* 9. 18. *Mat.* 24.
Mat. 3. 11. *Mat.* 12. 32. *Mat.* 5. 26.
Michas 7. 8. *Pſal.* 66. 12. *Toby* 4. 18.
Philip. 2. 10. *Zach.* 9. 11.

¶ As also the Fathers that affirm the
ſame *S. Ambr.* upon the 1. *Cor.* 3. &
ſerm. 20. in *Pſal.* 118. *S. Hier.* lib. 2.
c. 13. *adverſ. Jovin.* *S. Greg.* 1. 4. *Dialog.*
cap. 39. *Origen.* hom. 6. in cap. 15.
Exod. with mane others.

XLVIII.

That it is not lawfull to make, or
have Images.

Contrary to the expreſſe words of
their own Bible, *Exod* 25. 18. And
thou ſhalt make two Cherubins of Gold,
of beaten work ſhalt thou make them:
in the two ends of the Mercy ſeat. Theſe
graven Angels were Images of the
higheſt order of Angels (one excepted)
which is in heaven, and were made
with faces of beautifull young men, and
commanded to be ſet up by God himſelf
in the Holy of Holies; which *S. Hierom.*
witneſſed the Jews to have worſhipped
epiſt. ad Marcellam. Therefore it is
lawfull to make Images.

1. *Kings* 6. 35. And he carved

thereon Cherubins; and Palm-trees,
and open Flowers, and covered them
with gold, setted upon the carved work,
Hence is to be gathered, that the pre-
cept of not making graven Idols, doth
nothing at all concern Images, that is
to say, the true representation of things
meerly imaginary and not subsisting, for
as S. Paul saith, 1. Cor. 8. *An Idol is
nothing.* So that the Idol representeth
that which is not, the Image that which
is; a most remarkable difference.

Again, seeing an Idol is that properly,
which being nothing (as S. Paul saith)
is represented to be something, or that
which represents the thing that is not,
if our Reformers believe the images of
Christ crucified to be an idol, they then
believe that Christ was never crucified;
for it would follow necessarily that the
image of Christ crucified; being an
idol, therefore Christ was never crucified.

Heb. 9. 1. 5. *Then verily, the first
Covenant had also ordinances of Divine
service, and a worldly sanctuary, &c.
and over it, the Cherubins of glorie,
shadowing the Mercy-seat.* Here S. Paul
calls the images of the Cherubins, which
Salomon made, an ordinance of divi-
ne service, which our Reformers call the

The Touch-stone of
making of idols; whom shall we sooner
believe, Blessed S. Paul, or a Reformed
brother?

To conclude, an image is of such Di-
vine and natural right, that all understand-
ing, imagination, and sense, as well
interiour, as exteriour is made by way of
images, called *species sensibiles & insen-*
sibiles. The body cannot be in light, wi-
thout its shadow the Moon, and the Stars
imprint their image in the water: a man
cannot look in a glasse without making
his Image, Therefore either God and
nature it self doth breake this commande-
ment as well as we, or else it is absurd
to say, that we break it in making of
Images.

See more, 1. Kings 7. 36. 42. 44.
Numb. 21. 8. Matt. 22. 20. Exod.
31. 2. Exod. 35. 30. where painting
and engraving of Images, is so far from
being counted Idolatry, that it is pro-
ved to be a science Divinely infused into
Bezaleel by God himself; and so the in-
vention of good Images, came first from
God.

¶ The Fathers that affirm the same are
Tert. lib. 2. de pudicitia. S. Greg. Naz.
ep. 49. ad Olymp. S. Basil orat. in S.
Barlaam. S. Aug. lib. 1. de consens.

the reformed Gospel. **IT**
evang. cap. 10. witnesseth, that in his
time Christ was to be seen painted in
many places, between S. Peter and
S. Paul.

X L I X.

*That it is not lawfull to reverence
Images, nor to give any honour, to
insensible things.*

COnttary to the expresse words of
their own Bible; *Exod. 3. 5. And
he said, Draw not nigh hither, put
off thy shooes from off thy feet, for
the place whereon thou standest, is
holy ground.* How clear a place is
here produced against our Reformers,
wherein an insensible Creature was com-
manded by God himself to be honoured:
for the refraining to tread upon it, was
the doing of honour to it. Therefore all
dead Images, representing unto us a holy
thing may be honoured.

*Psal. 99. 5. Adore ye the footstool of
his feet.* Which place is spoken literally
of the Ark of the Testament, according
to that of 1. Chron. 28. 2. *I had in my
heart to build a house of rest for the
Ark of the Covenant of the Lord, and
for the foot-stool of our God.* Now the

The Touch-stone of
 principal reason; why the Ark was wor-
 shipped, was in regard of the images that
 were set upon it, which the Jews did
 whorship, as *S. Hierom.* witnesseth in
 his Epistle ad *Marcellam*.

Philip. 2. 10. That at the Name of
Iesus, every knee should bow, of things
 in Heaven, & things in earth, and
 things under the earth. Now that is the
 Name of *Iesus*, which either is pronoun-
 ced by another mouth, printed in a book,
 or painted and engraven in an image: but
 at any of these we are commanded to
 bow the knee.

Again, if images ought not to be wor-
 shipped, we may not (what soever the
 Apostle saith) bow our knee at the Na-
 me of *Iesus*; seeing words, as (*Aristotle*
 saith, and as the truth is) are signs repre-
 sentative of the things they signifie, and
 are the images of the ears, as the others
 are of the eyes.

Num. 21. 8. And the Lord said unto
Moses: Make thee a fiery Serpent,
 and set it up upon a pole: and it shall
 come to passe, that every one that is bit,
 when he looketh upon it, shall live.
 Hence are evidently proved divers things
 against our Reformers. 1. That God com-
 manded the making of this image. 2. The

setting of it up for a sign 3. He promised that the lookers thereon should assuredly receive succour and help. 4. He warranted the making, the setting up, the beholding, and the reverencing thereof to be exempted from breach of the first Commandement, by working so many, and so manifest miracles, at and before the presence thereof. Therefore an image may be made, may be set up, may be looked on, and reverenced, as *Doctour Saunders* most learnedly concludeth in his *Treatise of Images*.

¶ See Fathers that affirme the same. *S. Amb. serm. 1. in Psal. 118. S. Aug. lib. 3. de Trinit. S. Greg. lib. 7. epist. 5. ad Ioan.* Finally *S. Basil* saith (in *Julian. vitat. in 7. Sinod.*) I honour the Histories of Images, and do publickly worship them, for this being delivered us from the holy Apostles, is not to be forbidden. *S. Chrysostom.* in his Mass, turned into Latin by *Erasmus*, saith: The Priest boweth his head to the Image of Christ. *S. Damascen. lib. 4. cap. 17.* saith: The worshipping of the Crosse, and of Images, is a Tradition of the Apostles.

But before I conclude this point, I desire to resolve a few objections, which

118 *The Touch-stone of*
usually our Reformers bring against the
Honour of holy Images.

The 1. Objection.

Is taken out of 2 Kings (we 4.) 18.
where King Ezechias broke down the
brazen Serpent (whereof we last made
mention) seeing it to be the cause of
Idolatry.

Answer.

This indeed is a common place, from
whence our Adversaries collect sundry
false and sophistical arguments, to wit,
from the abuse of any good thing, to
destroy it utterly, together with the
right use thereof. But by the same Ar-
gument, they may as well collect, that
the Sun and the Moon should be taken
out of the Firmament, because they were
worshipped by the Gentiles for Gods.
Likewise that the holy Bible should be
burnt, because many a one draweth
damnable Heresies forth of the same, to
his own perdition. Yea, this silly Ar-
gument borrowed from the abuse of things,
serves very fitly to prove the quite con-
trary, thus: Images have been someti-
mes abused, therefore they were good in
themselves: for those things which are
evil by abuse onely, must needs be good
being well used.

Their 2. Objection.

You give that honour to Images, which is due to God alone; worshipping, (adoring: and creeping to them, as to God.

Answer.

We say the contrary; which thus we prove. The difference of honour proceedeth principally from the minde, and not from the exterior bowing, or demeanour of the body: For if I prostrate my selfe before an Image, or kiss the same, well knowing the while, that it is no God, nor reasonable Creature, but onely a remembrance of God, towards whom I desire to shew mine affection; God knoweth how far off mine honour is, from that honour which is due to him alone. As contrariwise, If I lay prostrate at Christs feet indeed, kissed them, knocked my breast, held up my hands unto him; called him the Son of God; yet all this wile, think it not to be so in my heart, mine honour truly should be no honour at all but a very contumely and affront unto Christ. Adde hereto, that the words which betoken honour, adoration, whorship, and the like, are in a manner confounded in all languages: but the heart from whence the ho-

The Touch-stone of
 our proceedeth, knoweth well the dif-
 ference of every thing. *D. Saunders de*
Imag. pag. 10.

Their 3. Objection.

It is expressly forbidden by God him-
 self, to fall down before any Image,
 or to worship it.

Answer.

Some of our Reformers themselves do
 honour the Sacrament of Christs Supper,
 which they teach to be an Image, or re-
 presentation of Christs body and blood.
 And seeing they believe no other sub-
 stance to be in the Sacrament, besides
 bread and wine, nor will give the ho-
 nour of *latría* (as we call it) there unto;
 it follows invincibly that they do wor-
 ship, or honour some Image. Now, as
 they would not for all this have us to
 judge, or call them Idolaters, even so,
 let it please them (for their own sakes)
 to spare us. For as they do not place, or
 stay this honour in the bread and wine,
 but from thence refer it to Christ him-
 self: so do we transfer all our honour from
 all Images, unto the first form, or pat-
 tern, nor suffering the same to rest, or
 end in the Image which we honour.
Sande. ibid. pag. 32.

Their 4. Objection.

An Image is a Creature, and no God; and to set up a Creature to be worshipped, or adored is flat Idolatry.

Answer.

Images are set up in Churches, not specially to the intent that the people should worship, or adore them, but partly to stir up our minds to follow the example of those holy men, whose Images we do there behold. So that the worship and reverence which is there given to Images, is given as it were by a consequence, & rather, because it may be lawfully given, than because it is principally sought to be given. As for the Idolatry, which is objected, we are to understand, that the word is compounded of *Latria*, and *Idolum*, and is as much to say, as the giving of *Latria*; or of Gods honour unto an *Idol*. But our Images are no Idols, nor the honour we give unto them, that of *Latria*, how then can it be said that Images are set up to be used to Idolatry?

Besides, for further eviction of a Reformer, that should charge me with Idolatry, for reverencing a picture, or Image, I would before his face break a *Crucifix*, or tear a *Picture* of any Saint in pieces, and throw the pieces into the fire, and

this not out of any contempt, or scorn of what the Crucifix, or Picture represents, but to satisfy him, that I gave them only an inferiour relative kind of honour, and used them as helps to my memory. And then would shew him the Council of Trent. Session 25. in these words.

Images are not to be venerated for any virtue, or Divinity is believed to be in them, or for any thing that is to be Petitioned of them, or for any trust, or confidence, that is to be put in them, as the Gentiles did of old, who reposed their hope and trust in their Idols, but because the honour that is exhibited to them, is referred to the Prototypes represented by them, &c. Thus for the Council. And who can be so ignorant, or malicious, as to say this is Idolatry?

¶ Thus much have I thought good to add in this place, for the instruction of the ignorant and unlearned people, who use to stumble at the doctrine of the worship of Images, because indeed they understand it not. And what is said for the worship of them, may also serve for the lawfulness or making them, since the one supposeth the proof of the other.

*That no man hath seen God in any form,
and that therefore his Picture, or I-
mage cannot be made.*

CONTRARY to the exprefs words of their
Crown Bible, Gen. 3. 8. where God
appeared unto Adam, *walking in the gar-
den of Paradise*, in a corporal form.
And Gen. 28. 12. 13. to *Jacob, stan-
ding above the ladder*, whereon the An-
gels ascended, and descended. For we
must know, that it is onely the outward
shape and form of the thing, which is ex-
pressed, either in this, or the like Image,
and not the inward substance thereof,
which is not possible for any Painter, or
Carver to expresse; which though it ex-
presse not all that is therein, yet that
which it expresseth is a truth: and thus
may God be expressed to us. Yea, why
may not God be expressed by Picture, or
Image in the same form and manner, whe-
rein he hath manifested himself to mor-
tal eyes?

*Exod. 32. 11. God appeared, and
spake unto Moses face to face, as one man
spaketh to another to the Prophet Isa.*

6. 1. 3. *Sitting upon a Throne. To Daniel, 7. 9. Sitting, wearing garments, and having hair on his head like pure wool.* How then can any wise man, doubt, but that, that thing may be lawfully set forth, or expressed in an outward Image, which necessarily must be conceived by an inward?

1. *Kings (we 2.) 22. 19. I saw the Lord sitting on his Throne, and all the Host of Heaven, standing by him on his right hand, and on his left.* But perhaps they will say, that God commands us to hear his word, and the Histories which spake of his apparitions, but not to paint them. I answer, That seeing we learn by our eyes, as well as by our eares, there is no reason, why that may not be painted before our eyes, which may be preached to our ears. Again, seeing we may finde the aforefaid Visions and Histories in the Bible; why may we not as well see them painted in pictures, as written in a Book of white paper?

L I.

That blessing, or signing with the sign of the Cross, is not founded on holy Scripture.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Revelation 7. 3.*

Where one Angel said to four other Angels: *Hurt not the earth, neither the Sea, nor the Trees, till we have sealed (we read signed) the servants of our God in their foreheads.*

Again, *Mark 10. 16. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them.* Therefore signing and blessing is founded in holy Scripture.

Luke 24. 50. And he led them out as far as to Bethany, and he lift up his hands, and blessed them. Therefore, &c.

¶ See the Fathers that affirm the same, *Dionys. Areopagita, cap. 4. 5. 6. Eccles. Hier. Tertul. lib. de corona milit. Origen. in Exod, cap. 5. hom 6. 5. S. Cyril. Car. 1. S. Basil. lib. de spir. sanct. cap. 38. S. Chrysost. hom. 55. in Mat. cap. 16.*

LII.

That the publick service of the Church ought not to be said, but in a language that all the people may understand.

Contrary to the expresse words of their own Bible, *Luke 1. 8. And it came to pass, that while he executed the Priests Office before God, in the*

order of his course according to the custome of the Priests Office, his lot was to burn Incense in the Temple of the Lords and the whole multitude of people were praying without at the time of Incense. Where it is to be noted. 1. That this was then the common custome. 2. All the people were without, and the Priest within; how then did they understand him? Therefore the publick service of the Church may be so said, as all the people understand it not.

Levit. 16. 17. *And there shall be no man in the Tabernacle of the congregation, when he goeth in to make an attonement in the holy place, untill he come out, and have made an attonement for himself, and for his house hold, and for all the Congregation of Israel. Therefore, &c.*

I shall not need to produce the authorities of Fathers for this point, when the practice of the whole Christian world, for these many hundred years together hath been directly contrary to our reformers herein, against which to dispute (as S. August. saith) were insolent madness. See the Rhe. Test. 463. But against this they will object out of Scripture this their probablest place, 1. Cor. 14. 16.

When thou shalt bleſt with the ſpirit, how ſhall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned, ſay Amen at thy giving of thanks, ſeeing he underſtanderh not what thou ſayeſt? For thou verily giveth thanks, but the other is not edified.

Hereto I answer, that there be two kinds of prayer, or giving of thanks in the Church. The one *Private*, which every man ſayes by himſelf alone. The other *Publick*, which the Prielt ſaith, in the name and perſon of the whole Church. As concerning *private* prayer, no Catholick denies, but it is very expedient, that every man pray in his own tongue, to the end he may underſtand what he ſayes. But for the *publick* prayers of the Church, it is not neceſſary that the common people underſtand them, becauſe it is not they who pray, but the Prielt in the name of the whole Church. For as it was enough for the people of the old Law to know and underſtand, that in ſuch a Sacrifice conſiſted the worſhip of God, although they had not ſo cleare an underſtanding of every thing that was done therein (as hath been ſaid) even ſo in the new Law, when the people aſſiſt at the Sacrifice of the Maſſe, I acknowledging thereby that

God is worshipped & that it is instituted for the remembrance of Christs death and passion, although they understand not the Latine tongue, yet are they not destitute of the utility and fruit thereof; besides the help of the pious ceremonies therein, which do instruct them in the whole.

And indeed this place by them alleged serveth nothing to the purpose, but rather against them, seeing it proves, that the common service of the Church, was not then in a tongue which every man understood, but in another language, which was not so common unto all. For *S. Paul* saying, *How shall he that occupieth the room of the unlearned, say Amen, at the giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest,* shews that such giving of thanks, was not accustomed to be made in the vulgar tongue; and requires, or rather supposes that in the service of the Church, there should be some other to supply the place of the unlearned, that is, one that should have further understanding of that tongue in which the service of the Church is said. But had the service been in the vulgar tongue; there needed no man to have supplied the place of the Idiot, that

understandeth not. So that *S. Paul* shews most clearly, that such service was not exercised in a vulgar tongue, but in another which was not common to the whole people (such as the Latin tongue is now in *England*, as also throughout the whole East) and yet was not in the contrary extreame, that it to say, wholly strange or utterly barbarous.

And seeing our Adversaries have this place continually in their mouths, and thereby deceive the simple people, I would have them to know that this Text of *S. Paul*, is greatly perverted by the Reformers themselves. For whereas the Greek and Latin Text hath, *He who supplies the place of an Idiot, how shall he say Amen?* the Ministers of *Geneva*, in many of their Bibles, have turned the same most deceitfully and maliciously, thus: *He that is an Idiot, how shall he say Amen?* As if there were no difference betwixt an Idiot, and he who supplies the place of an Idiot.

Moreover, the thanksgiving to which *S. Paul* saith *Amen* should be answered, is not at all practised in many of our Reformed Churches, where neither Idiots, nor those that supply the place of Idiots, do answer *Amen*, as *S. Paul* willett.

seeing they have altered *Amen*, into *Sabbat*, which is plainly repugnant to his meaning, as also to the practice of the whole Church. For they cannot say for their excuse, that *S. Paul* wrote to those, who spake in the *Hebrew* tongue (for *Amen* is *Hebrew*) since he wrote to the *Corinthians*, who had their publick service in *Greek*, and not in *Hebrew*: A main Argument, that the word (*Amen*) ought to be retained in all languages, as it hitherto hath ever been amongst all Christians; before the dayes of our Reformers; insomuch that the most learned *S. Aug.* writeth, that it is not lawfull to turn *Amen*, into any other vulgar language, without the scandal of the whole Church. *Aug. epist. 18. and 2. de doct. cap. 20.*

To conclude, I cannot but much marvel at the simplicity of the common people, who notwithstanding the great light of their reformed gospel, see not the looseness and vanity of this their Leaders cavil. For neither the Masters, or Schollars, are so senseless, I hope as to say, that their own service consisting partly of the Psalmes of *David* (the hardest part of all the Bible) and partly of Lessons taken out of the Old and new

Testament, is understood of all the people present thereat; since the greatest Divines that ever were, durst never say so much of themselves. How wrongfully then do they wrangle with us about this matter? But perhaps they will say, that though the simple people understand not the hard places, contained in the Psalmes and Service, yet (to their great comfort) they understand at least some part thereof: The same say we of our Mass, and of our simple people who assist thereat: and so I conclude as I began in the Title of this book. *By thine own mouth.*

I Judge thee naughty servant.

A
TABLE
OF THE
CONTROVERSIES

1. **O**F the Rule of Faith. pag. 1
2. **O**f the judge of Controversies
in matters of Faith. 5
3. Of the Scriptures difficulty. 7
4. Of Traditions. 10
5. Of the private spirit. 13
6. If S. Peters Faith hath failed. 15
7. If the Church can erre. 17
8. Of the Churches invisibility. 19
9. Of her Universality. 22
10. Of her Unity. 25
11. Of S. Peters Headship. 27
12. Of a secular Princes Headship. 33
13. Of Antichrist. 35
14. Whether none but God, can forgive
sins. 37
15. Whether we ought to confess to none
but to God. 39
16. Of Pardons. 41
17. Whether the actions and passions of

A TABLE.

the Saints, are profitable to us	42
18. Of works of Supererogation.	44
19. Of Free will.	46
20. Of keeping the Commandments.	49
21. Of Faith and good works.	51
22. Whether good works are meritorious.	54
23. Whether Faith once had, cannot be lost.	55
24. Of Gods inevitable decree who shall be damned, and who saved.	57
25. Whether we ought to assure our selves of our salvation.	59
26. Whether everyone hath his Angel-keeper.	61
27. Whether Angels pray not for us.	62
28. Whether we may not pray to them.	64
29. Whether they can help us, or no.	66
30. Of Saints apparitions.	67
31. Whether they know what passeth in earth.	68
32. Whether they pray not for us.	70
33. Whether we may alleadge their merits, in favour of our selves.	73
34. Whether we may not pray unto them.	76
35. Of the Relicks of Saints.	78
36. Of hallowing of Creatures.	81
37. Of the necessity of Baptism.	83

A TABLE.

38. Of Confirmation.	84
39. Of the last supper.	86
40. Of receiving under one kind.	89
41. Of the Sacrifice of the Mass.	91
42. Of Extream-Untion.	94
43. Of holy Orders.	96
44. Of Religious vows.	99
45. Of fasting, and abstinence from meats.	101
46. Of Limbus Patrum.	103
47. Of Purgatory.	108
48. Of making of Images.	112
49. Of worshipping Images.	115
50. Of making of the picture of God.	117
51. Of blessing with the signe of the Cross.	124
52. Of service in an unknown tongue.	125

FINIS.



37. Of the necessity of Baptism.
36. Of the Sacrament of Communion.
35. Of the Relics of Saints.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

An English and Nether-dutch
DICTIONARY,

Composed out of the best English
AUTHORS,
With a most natural and easie
method of spelling English,

According

To the present proper pronounciation of the
Language in Oxford and London.

The first Edition.

Een Engels en Nederduits
WOORTBOEK,

By een gevoegt uyt de beste Engelse
SCHRYVERS,
Met een natuurlijk en gemaklyk Berigt
om Engels te spellen.

Over een komende

Met de tegenwoordige uyt spraak der taal
in Oxford en Londen.

Den eersten Druk.

(* *)

t'AMSTERDAM,
Gedrukt by de Weduwe *Mercy Bruynning*, op de
Beurs-fluys, 1675.